# The New-York Times.

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## TELEGRAMS.

### Prince Frederick Charles' Advance on the Loire.

### Obstinate Resistance Encountered at Every Step.

### Bombardment of Paris Kept Up With Vigor and Effect.

### Shells Beginning to Drop in the Gardens of the Luxembourg.

### Consolidation of Forces for the Defense of the City.

### Strike of the Coal Miners of the Schuylkill Valley.

### THE WAR IN FRANCE.

**Advance of Prince Frederick Charles on the Loire—He Encounters an Obstinate Resistance—Storming of the Village of Danjoutin—The King's Report to the Queen.**

LONDON, Jan. 9.—The *Times* special correspondent with the army of Prince FREDERICK CHARLES describes the fighting along the Loire, in the forest of Vendome, and at Montoire on the 6th inst., and says the French retreated to the westward. The Prussians are following them, and meet with but little resistance.

#### THE ADVANCING COLUMN.

VERSAILLES, Jan. 8—Evening.—The advance columns of the German forces in the valley of the Loire have reached Nogent-le-Rotrou, Sarge, Savigny and La Chatre. They encountered an obstinate resistance along the whole line.

#### STORMING A VILLAGE.

A detachment of the army investing Belfort stormed the village of Danjoutin, south of that city, on Saturday, and took 700 prisoners.

#### THE KING'S DISPATCH.

BERLIN, Jan. 9.—The King telegraphs as follows to the Queen:

VERSAILLES, Jan. 8.—FREDERICK CHARLES continues his victorious advance on Le Mans. Everything has been quiet in the north since the 3d. The bombardment here is proceeding favorably. The barracks in Fort Vauvres are on fire.

WILHELM.

**The Bombardment of Paris—Barracks Set on Fire—Shells Dropping in the Gardens of the Luxembourg—Consolidation of all the Military Organizations—Disposition of German Prisoners—Arrest of Bonapartists.**

VERSAILLES, Jan. 8—Evening.—The bombardment of the Paris fortifications is kept up with vigor and effect. The barracks of Fort Montrouge have been set on fire and destroyed. It is reported that some shells have fallen in the gardens of the Luxembourg.

LONDON, Jan. 9.—The Government of Paris has issued a decree announcing the consolidation of all military organizations and the entire able-bodied male population, with the regular army for the defense of the city. A commission is appointed to carry out this decree, consisting of the Governor of Paris, President, and the commanders of the forts, artillery and engineer corps.

The Germans captured by the French are sent to the Island of Oleron, on the west coast of France, opposite the mouth of the Charente.

Many Bonapartist agents have been arrested in France.

### GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

**More Editorials on the Alabama Claims—A Doubtful Member from Ireland—Frankfort Claims the Honor of Being the Scene of Emperor William's Coronation—Republican Insurrection in Spain.**

LONDON, Jan. 9.—The *Standard* of today intimates editorially that if new negotiations upon the subject of the *Alabama* claims should fail to be entered upon, the fact will prove that the delay is due to the United States, and not to England.

DUBLIN, Jan. 9.—The majority of Mr. MARTIN, elected to the House of Commons from Meath, is 456. In response to a call made upon him by the inhabitants, however, MARTIN expressed doubts whether he should attend the British Parliament.

LONDON, Jan. 9.—A dispatch from Frankfort-on-the-Maine says that petitions have been forwarded to King WILLIAM, at Versailles, praying him to respect the historical title of that city to be the scene of his coronation as Emperor of Germany....A Republican insurrection has broken out in Barnia, Granada. The movement is considered unimportant.

### MISSOURI.

**Counting of the Votes for State Officers—Inauguration of Gov. Brown.**

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 9.—Both Houses of the Legislature assembled in the hall of the House of Representatives at 7 o'clock this morning to witness the counting of the votes for State officers, after which Gov. BROWN was conducted to the Speaker's chair by Gen. BLAIR and read his inaugural Message.

### CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS.

**His Views on the Political Aspect of Affairs—Letter to a Banquet in Pittsburg.**

PITTSBURG, Penn., Jan. 9.—The annual banquet of the Young Men's Jackson Association, was held in this city to-night. It was a brilliant affair. Among the letters read was one from CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, in which, after regretting his absence, he said: "I am not much in the way of expressing my sentiments on the present political topics. The country has passed through violent convulsions, and is now slowly but steadily recovering itself. The main object should be to restore harmony and inspire mutual confidence among all the warring members. Our Government draws life from the ready consent of the governed. When the distinguished hero whose name your Association bears uttered those memorable words, "The Union shall be preserved," he undoubtedly rested his faith on spontaneous co-operation of the great mass of the nation responding to his call and legitimate channels prescribed by organic law. He never contemplated the use of bayonets in controlling the forms of collecting the general suffrages, for safety as a nation lies in going back to first principles, forgetting that force has ever been resorted to as a painful necessity to preserve them. What was a bitter medicine should not be turned into daily food."

Toasts were responded to by Ex-Senator COWAN, Hon. W. W. MCCLELLAND, M. C., and others.

### THE PACIFIC COAST.

**Mail Service Between the United States and New-Zealand—A Wool Clause.**

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 9.—In the agreement made for mail service with the New-Zealand Government, Messrs. WEBB and HOLLADAY bind themselves to secure, under a penalty of £1,000 annually, exemption to that Government from all charges for mails between San Francisco and London, and between New-York and San Francisco, imposed by the postal convention now in force between the United States and Great Britain. They also undertake to use their endeavors to secure a concession under which wool, the produce of any colony contributing to the subsidy, and flax of New-Zealand shall be admitted to the United States duty free.

It is announced positively that Gov. HAIGHT will not be a candidate for re-election, but his friends will unite on a popular candidate pledged against the leading railroad subsidy schemes.

Rain commenced this morning at Los Angelos and reached here at 2 P. M., to the relief of the people in all parts of the State.

### COAL MINER'S STRIKE.

**The Fiat of the Benevolent Association—A Probable Suspension of Work To-day—Hardship and Suffering the Inevitable result.**

POTTSVILLE, Penn., Jan. 9.—To-morrow being the day designated by the Grand Council of the Working Men's Benevolent Association for the suspension of mining operations in the Schuylkill region, the indications are there will be a general strike throughout the county. That there will be great suffering among the miners is generally admitted, as they are now in the middle of Winter, and dependent on the mines for employment. Very few have any means, and almost all are unprepared for the strike. If the basis proposed is not conceded within a week, the laborers will be forced into idleness for an indefinite period, and be made to suffer seriously. Business is materially affected by the course the miners have taken, and a general regret is expressed at its adoption. Intense anxiety is also manifested as to the time when mining operations shall be resumed.

The following editorial in regard to the strike will appear to-morrow in the *Miners' Journal*, the leading coal organ of the Schuylkill region:

"We are asked from all quarters whether a suspension will take place today. We answer that it will; simply from the fact that there are no orders for coal; and if operators and men desired to work, they could not. All who desired coal have laid it in, at rates at which it was selling, to last from four to six weeks, and in some cases two months, and they will not purchase more at present. How long the strike will last in Schuylkill County will depend on circumstances. It will not be long with the present feeling of the men, who have no confidence in the movements of those who are employed by the Companies. It will last until the basis of 1871 is fixed, which ought to be arranged in the course of the ensuing two weeks. After that is fixed and there is a demand for coal, we believe men will go to work. The National Benefit Association have authorized committees to settle the January wages on the best terms they can. It is believed that at least three-fourths of the collieries in the Shanskin region will not suspend. They have a market in the West and South, and are independent of the market via Schuylkill County, and they still continue to work to supply that market. There may be a couple in Schuylkill County that will not suspend if they can sell any coal. A communication from a respectable miner, and an officer of the National Benevolent Association, says Ashland District has voted to work. A very considerable portion of the men are not satisfied with the action of the last Council, ordering a suspension in Schuylkill County.

### THE EAST.

**Oakes Ames & Co.—An Extension of Credit Agreed to.**

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 9.—At a meeting of the creditors of OAKES AMES & CO. today, the committee previously appointed to examine their affairs reported that the assets of the firm exceeded the indebtedness by over $8,000,000, and recommended an extension of six, twelve, eighteen and twenty-four months, the creditors to receive seven per cent. interest, which extension the Committee believe will assure the payment of every dollar, principal and interest. The report was accepted.

**The Boston Smuggling Case—Cost of the Massachusetts Constabulary—Condition of the Home Insurance Company.**

BOSTON, Jan. 9.—The great smuggling case in the United States Court is drawing to a close. Mr. RAMSAY made the closing argument for the defense today, and was followed by Mr. HILLIARD for the prosecution....The estimated expenses for the State constabulary for the ensuing year is, for 150 men, $227,5000; for 100 men, $156,000.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 9.—The Directors of the Home Insurance Company made an assignment, today, of the assets of the Company to SAMUEL E. MERWIN, Jr., as trustee. This action meets with general approval.

### THE WEST.

**Penal and Reformatory Institutions of Michigan.**

DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 9.—A report of the Special Commission on the Penal and Reformatory Institutions of Michigan, just published, strongly condemns the management of the jails, poor-houses and county insane asylums. It recommends their abolition, and the erection of a district prison, another insane asylum, a school for the feeble-minded and idiots, a house for pauper children, work-houses for vagrant and dissolute paupers, a hospital for diseased and aged paupers, and various other recommendations.

**Licensing Prostitution in Cincinnati—The Clergy Uttering Their Protest—Robbery of a Safe.**

CINCINNATI, Jan. 9.—The Evangelical Ministerial Association, embracing the most prominent clergymen of Cincinnati, today passed resolutions declaring against the recent action of the Board of Health, in which the latter recommend, on the new code, the licensing of houses of prostitution. They call on the Board to reconsider its action and declare that prostitution is a subject for criminal prohibition and not for civil regulation. The Methodist ministers took similar action this morning. A Committee was appointed to confer with the Board and report at another meeting on Thursday.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 9.—A safe in the jewelry store of A. JACKSON was forced open on Saturday night, and watches and jewelry valued at $1,000 were stolen....The fire in Painsville, Ohio, early this morning, burned about $10,000 worth of property, which was mostly insured.

**The Albany Express Robbery—Halpine, the Wounded Messenger, in a Favorable Condition.**

ALBANY, Jan. 9.—There are no new delopments in the express robbery. HALPINE, the messenger, is this afternoon in a very favorable condition. It is thought the assassin is secreted hereabout, and that he cannot escape.

**Completion of a Great Railway Bridge.**

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 9.—The great iron railroad bridge over the Ohio River, at Parkersburg, West Va., connecting the Baltimore and Ohio, and Marietta and Cincinnati Railroads, was completed on Saturday last, and the first train passed over it. The bridge is ninety feet above low water mark, is over 4,000 feet long, and was built by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, at a cost of over a million of dollars. Since Saturday the regular freight and passenger trains, between Baltimore and Cincinnati and the West, have used the bridge, making the time from this city to Cincinnati about twenty-two hours.

**The Reading Railroad—Condition of Its Affairs—Election of Officers.**

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 9.—The annual meeting of the Reading Railroad took place here today. The following report was submitted, showing:

Gross receipts for the year.............$11,208,381
Gross expenses for the year.............6,876,313

The rolling stock consists of 309 locomotives, 101 passenger cars, and 15,684 coal and freight cars. The Company now owns six steam colliers. The following officers were elected: President—FRANLIN B. GOWEN. Managers—H. Pratt, E. N. McKean, A. C. Borie, R. B. Cabe J. B. Lippincott, John Ashhurst, Charles E. Smith. Treasurer—Samuel Bradford. Secretary—J. W. Jones.

**Sentence of Death.**

WILLIAMSPORT, Penn., Jan. 9.—In the case of LLOYD BOULTON, convicted at the last term of the Court of murder in the first degree for killing JACOB BAY, the motion for a new trial was denied, and the prisoner was sentenced to be hung.

**Supreme Court Decision—The Case of Tappan vs. Beardsley.**

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 9.—The following decision was rendered today:

No. 34—*Tappan* vs. *Beardsley*.—Error to the Circuit Court for the Southern District of New-York. This is the case brought by the BEARDSLEYS against TAPPAN, a mercantile agent of New-York, for the publication of certain matters concerning their personal affairs and business standing, and alleged to be injurious to their characters and credit. The publication was the communication to a firm in New-York of usual information, asked for by New-York merchants, concerning their customers out of the City. Among other things communicated by the Mercantile Agency was a statement that the wife of one of the Beardsleys was about to bring an action for a divorce, and that he was, in consequence, putting his property out of his hands. On the trial below, the Court admitted the record of the divorce suit commenced some months after this action as evidence for the plaintiffs pleading, having alleged that the suit was brought by the procurement of TAPPAN, to make good his action, by showing what he reported was true. The verdict was for plaintiffs for $10,000. This Court reverses the judgment, holding that the record in the divorce suit was inadmissable, because TAPPAN was not a party to the proceeding, and had no means of protecting himself by cross-examination. The view is taken that it likely increased the damages in this case materially, having affected the minds of the jury prejudicially to the defendant. Judgment reversed and a new trial ordered. Justice MILLER delivered the opinion.

**Supreme Court Calendar.**

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Jan. 9.—The calendar for Tuesday, 10th of January, of the Supreme Court, General Term, is as follows: Nos. 68, 57, 97, 98, 100, 101, 102, 108, 118, 122, 133, 134, 146, 149, 150, 151, 152, 179.

**Commission of Appeals Calendar.**

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 9.—The calendar of the Commission of Appeals for Tuesday, Jan. 10, is as follows: Nos. 74, 75, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 8, 24, 25, 26, 28, 34, 46 and 54.

**Miscellaneous Telegrams.**

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Jan. 9.—Three burglars were arrested at Fishkill, this morning, charged with robbing a store in Bangall last night. They are expected here this afternoon.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 9.—The *Times* reports a negro riot at Brashear. A white boy belonging to a circus was killed.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 9.—The election for ten Aldermen of this city took place today. The entire Republican ticket was elected.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Jan. 9.—The steamboat *Norwich* broke a track for Rhinebeck Ferry today. The ferry track at this place is clear. At Newburg the ferry-boat has not run since 4 P. M., nor can she get to the east shore to-night. The river there is choked with heavy masses of ice.

**Meteorological Record.**

The following is the Signal Service report of the state of the weather and wind last night, Monday, Jan. 9, at 11:47 o'clock:

| Place of Observation. | Height of Barometer. | Thermometer, Degrees. | Direction of the Wind. | Force of the Wind. | State of the Weather. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Augusta, Ga. | 30.71 | 31 | .. | Calm. | Clear. |
| Baltimore | 30.53 | 19 | N. | Gentle. | Clear. |
| Boston | 30.22 | 8 | N. W | Very gentle | Clear. |
| Buffalo | 30.35 | 19 | S. E. | Gentle. | Fair. |
| Charleston | 30.39 | 38 | N. E. | Very gentle | Clear. |
| Cheyenne | 29.34 | 38 | .. | Calm. | Fair. |
| Chicago | 30.08 | 34 | S. | Brisk. | Cloudy. |
| Cincinnati | 30.25 | 32 | S. E. | Gentle. | Fair. |
| Cleveland | 30.39 | 20 | S. | Gentle. | Cloudy. |
| Detroit | 30.24 | 22 | S. E. | Brisk. | Cloudy. |
| Duluth | 30.77 | 27 | .. | Calm. | Cloudy. |
| Key West | 30.22 | 64 | N. | Brisk. | Clear. |
| Lake City | 30.37 | 37 | N. | Very gentle | Clear. |
| Milwaukee | 30.47 | 27 | S. W. | Very brisk. | Cloudy. |
| Mobile, Ala. | 30.08 | 45 | .. | Calm. | Clear. |
| Nashville | 30.32 | 35 | E. | Very gentle | Fair. |
| New-Orleans | 30.34 | 49 | E. | Gentle. | Clear. |
| New-York | 30.38 | 12 | N. W | Brisk. | Clear. |
| Omaha | 29.73 | 38 | .. | Calm. | Clear. |
| Oswego | 30.43 | 5 | S. E. | Gentle. | Cloudy. |
| Philadelphia | 30.43 | 16 | N W | Gentle. | Clear. |
| Pittsburg | 30.56 | 9 | N. | Very gentle | Fair. |
| Rochester, N.Y. | 30.39 | 13 | S. E. | Gentle. | Cloudy. |
| Savannah | 30.43 | 37 | .. | Calm. | Clear. |
| St. Louis | 30.09 | 36 | S. E. | Very gentle | Clear. |
| St. Paul | 29.80 | 27 | S. | Very gentle | Fair. |
| Toledo | 30.30 | 23 | S. E. | Brisk. | Cloudy. |
| Washington | 30.45 | 8 | .. | Calm. | Clear. |
| Wilmingt'n, N C | 30.46 | 30 | .. | Calm. | Clear. |
| Norfolk, Va. | 30.43 | 22 | N. E. | .... | Clear. |

Barometer corrected for elevation and temperature.

**A Boy Brutally Assaulted by His Employer.**

WILLIAM BOWDREY, a boy employed by ALFRED SAGE, a milkman, residing and keeping a store at the intersection of South First and Fourth streets, Williamsburg, was so terribly beaten by Mr. SAGE yesterday morning that he sought refuge in the store of Mr. MARTIN, No. 178 Fourth-street, adjoining, and on an examination of his body by Mrs. MARTIN, it was found that he was dangerously injured, and he was put to bed. Dr. SAMUEL BRADY was promptly summoned to attend the injured boy, and he found his condition such that he advised the Police to arrest SAGE. This was easily accomplished, and SAGE was locked up to await the result of the boy's injuries. The latter says that SAGE kicked him in the stomach and otherwise maltreated him, because he demanded his breakfast before he cleaned some milk cans. Mr. SAGE, on the contrary, asserts that he gave the boy money two or three hours previously to get his breakfast in New-York, where he was in habit of going every morning after milk. He also denies kicking him, but acknowledges that he struck him on the head with his fist, because he used foul and abusive language toward Mrs. SAGE and himself. The boy was in a bad condition last evening, but Dr. BRADY thinks that he will come out all right by being kept quiet. The sufferer is an English boy related to Mrs. SAGE, and has been less than two years in the country.

**First Assembly District Republican Association.**

The regular monthly meeting of the First Assembly District Union Republican Association was held, last evening, at No. 122 Broadway, Mr. ANDREW W. LEGGETT, First Vice-President, in the chair. Mr. LEGGETT presented a resolution, indorsing the action of the Republican General Committee in electing HORACE GREELEY as presiding officer, which was adopted. A committee was appointed to act as a medium between the heads of departments and office-seekers, under the title of the "Committee on Patronage," consisting of the following: JOHN LEE, First Ward; HENRY BULKLEY, Second Ward; JAMES LE COMT, Fourth Ward; and HENRY STUKEY, Fifth Ward. The Vice-President and the President were added to the Committee. After the appointment of a committee on revision of the by-laws and the adoption of a resolution, "that the thanks of the Association are due and are hereby tendered to the retiring Secretaries, JOHN WILLIAM HEAPE and WILLIAM H. BAILEY, for the very efficient and able manner in which they have discharged the duties of the office for several years past," the meeting adjourned.

Yesterday afternoon, while a gang of laborers were engaged in blasting for a sewer in Second-avenue, a large piece of stone thrown by a blast fell on the roof of the house of Mrs. BRIDGET SHEREN, in Seventy-sixth-street, between First and Second avenues, and crushed through the building. Mrs. SHEREN was severely injured, and the building and furniture were damaged to the extent of $100.

## THE BRITISH MISSION.

### Statement of the Grievances of the Superseded Minister.

### Review of the Last Alabama Negotiations.

### Reply of the Secretary of State to All the Points.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—The correspondence between Mr. MOTLEY and Mr. FISH, relating to the recall of the former, is published. Mr. MOTLEY writes, Dec. 7, that he communicated the fact of his recall to the British Foreign Secretary Nov. 22, and took leave of the Queen Dec. 6, the delay being due to her absence in Scotland, and on the 7th he committed the archives into the hands of Mr. MORAN, the Secretary of Legation. Mr. MOTLEY continues:

It would be impossible for any diplomatic agent to believe himself as more thoroughly possessing the confidence of the Government which he had the honor to serve, than I supposed myself to enjoy at that moment. No intimation of a contemplated change had been made to me. No shadow of a difference of opinion existed between the President and his Government and myself, as to our relations with Great Britain or any other Power, or as to the general policy of his Administration, and I was at that very period engaged in as delicate and confidential a diplomatic correspondence with yourself and the British Government upon several important matters as could well be confided by a Government to its foreign agent. The report in the newspapers I dismissed, therefore, as an idle rumor, the President of the United States being incapable, as I believed, of thus dealing with a public servant whom he had himself so recently appointed. Had a change been contemplated, I felt certain that I should have been privately informed of it first, and the public afterward, that any charges of dereliction of duty been possible, I was sure that they would have been preferred to my face, so that I might have the opportunity of answering them. Had the public service, or even the exigencies of party politics, made a change in this mission necessary in the opinion of the President, I could not doubt that a courteous dispatch would have apprised me of the fact, and the reasons coupled with the acknowledgment to which I felt myself entitled that I had been zealous and faithful in the discharge of the high office with which the President and Senate had honored me. No man has the right to doubt that in such case I would at once have offered my resignation.

Mr. MOTLEY adds that he received, July 13, a letter from Mr. FISH, informing him that "the President finds it desirable to make a change in the mission to England, and that he wishes to allow you (Mr. MOTLEY) the opportunity of resigning in case you feel inclined to do so. This was preceded by a few hours by a telegram directing him to reply by telegraph, which he did, requesting Mr. FISH to inform the President he declined the opportunity to resign, for reasons set forth in a letter of that day. He then alludes to the nomination and confirmation of Mr FRELINGHUYSEN, and adds:

"Thus, my reception of the President's first and only notification to me, my refusal by telegraph to resign, the nomination of a successor, and his confirmation by the Senate, were events all comprised within about forty-eight hours."

#### WHY HE DECLINED TO RESIGN.

Mr. MOTLEY, in the letter alluded to above, says:

No reasons are given why I should resign the post to which I was appointed by the President fifteen months ago, with, I believe, the unanimous consent of the Senate; as I, myself, know of none, and as I am not conscious of having ever omitted to carry out, to the best of my ability, the policy and instructions of the President during the period of my mission, I fail to perceive why I should be asked to offer my resignation. Certainly it is not my wish to embarrass an Administration which I have always faithfully supported, but I owe something to myself. Were I now to make use of the permission accorded me to resign, it would seem that I did so in order to avoid a removal which I knew to be just, and to escape a stigma which I felt to be deserved. As I know the record of my mission, as it stands on the archives of the Department and of this Legation, to be free from intentional fault, and as I have therefore no reason to shun the strictest scrutiny in this regard, I do not like to have even the appearance of making a contrary admission.

#### A DEFENSE.

After stating that no communication was received by him from the State Department until the letter of Nov. 10, Mr. MOTLEY says:

It would be difficult to treat an envoy of the United States, accredited to the sovereign of a powerful Government with a more marked disrespect for his official position or for his feelings as a loyal citizen of the Republic, than has been done in my case. So far as I am aware, no regularly confirmed Minister at this Court has ever been removed by the President who appointed him. * * * The Government of the United States has deliberately wrought as much injury to my reputation in an honorable profession as it could do and there is not a charge against me. * * * * The position of United States Minister to this Court is a laborious one and my whole time has been devoted to its duties. The naturalization treaty. The proposed consular convention. The attainment of the release, by Her Majesty's Government, of American citizens confined in British prisons, for complicity with Fenian matters among others especially intrusted to me, have been either concluded or are on the point of fulfillment, as appears by my latest correspondence. As to the so-called *Alabama* negotiations, I never received a power in regard to them, the Government having hitherto thought it best to keep them suspended, and to conduct them, when resumed, at Washington.

Mr. MOTLEY alludes to the rumor current at the time of his appointment, in relation to his instructions, and after pronouncing the tale false, proceeds:

After the President had honored me with the appointment of Minister to this Court, I employed myself in the interval of waiting for my instructions at Washington, in examining the archives and revising my recollections of previous important negotiations and discussions between the Governments of the United States and Great Britain. In so doing I drew up an historical memoir, concerning which there occurred some entirely informal conversation between yourself and one or two other friends of mine, and it was suggested that it might be worth your while to read the paper if you could find leisure time to do so. It was accordingly sent to you and subsequently returned to me with no expression of dissent as to any of its views, but with an intimation on your part, in the wisdom of which I entirely acquiesced, that it was thought best by the President in consequence of the excitement existing in both countries by reason of the rejection of the Convention of the 14th January, 1869, to suspend for a limited time the discussion of the differences between the two countries. From that day to this there has been no question in regard to this memoir. It has lain undisturbed among my papers. It has never been seen or heard of by any member of the British Government, or by any person whatever in this country. So far as I am informed, no one but yourself and two other American friends, ever saw it, and not one line of it has ever been used by me officially or privately. The instructions in your number three were delivered to me on the morning of my departure from New-York for Liverpool. Calling upon Lord CLARENDON, as an old acquaintance, at his private residence on the day after my arrival, I took pains to state, as appears by his dispatch to Mr. THORNTON, 10th June, 1869, published in Parliamentary papers nearly a year ago, that I preferred not to enter upon matters of business that day, as my instructions had only been delivered to me when on the point of embarkation, and I had not yet had time to sufficiently consider them. I solemnly assert that I was actuated at that moment of arrival, and at every moment since, by the earnest desire and determination to carry out the President's instructions with loyalty and to the best of my ability, and never intentionally to propound my own individual opinion as those of the Government. So far as my humble services could contribute to the result, it was my wish that nothing should be left undone on my part to make his civil administration as successful as his military career had been glorious.

#### THE INSTRUCTIONS.

I had been instructed to suggest to that Government that there should be a suspension of all discussion of disputed questions for a short time, in order to allow the subsidence of excitement or irritation growing out of the negotiation or rejection of the Convention of the 14th of January, 1869. This suggestion I made at the outset of my first official interview with Lord CLARENDON, which took place on the 10th of June, 1869, and we then had a full conversation on the general relations between the two countries. I was not authorized to read him these, your first general instructions, still less to furnish him with a copy of them. Such a course would have been opposed to diplomatic usage. I was allowed, in my discretion, to communicate certain views, and I proceeded, in the exercise of that discretion, to render the substance of your paper of instructions, folio pages, with as much accuracy as to the order of topics, tone of thought and general phraseology as it was possible for me to do in a familiar conversation.

Mr. MOTLEY here quotes the reply of Mr. FISH to his dispatch, detailing the conversation with Lord CLARENDON, from which it appears that this general presentation and treatment of the several subjects discussed in that interview met the approval of the State Department. In the course of the conversation, however, it seemed that the President's view of the right of every Power, when a civil conflict has arisen within another State, to define its own relations and those of its citizens, was not conveyed in precise conformity to that view. In this reply Mr. FISH continues:

In the meantime you may be well content to rest the question on the very forcible presentation you have made of the American side of the question. It was strongly done, and if there were expressions used stronger than were required by your instructions, the excess was in the right direction, and stopping where they do, and uttered as they were, it may well be hoped that they may tend to impress the Minister with the seriousness of our appreciation of the grievances we have sustained.

Mr. MOTLEY then cites the paragraph referred to, and to show the manner in which he presented it, in substance, to Lord CLARENDON, and retraces the instructions regarding the reopening of the question of the *Alabama* claims, (already published in the TIMES,) and mentions the fact of his having sent a dispatch to Mr. FISH, informing him that Lord CLARENDON had, in a confidential interview with him, been shown the record of the conversation on the President's original instructions, in order that no differences of recollection might arise, and that to this communication Mr. FISH did not reply for three months. Mr. MOTLEY also states that he sent a copy of a dispatch from Mr. FISH, on the *Alabama* question, to Lord CLARENDON, asking him to accept that as the authoritative views of his Government, as it might appear that his (Mr. MOTLEY'S) presentation might not accurately represent these views. He at the same time expresses a doubt that Lord CLARENDON would observe any marked inconsistency between the two; at any rate he made no comment to that effect. He continues:

To suppose that an unintentional and almost imperceptible variation in the verbal rendering by a Minister of a single paragraph in a long dispatch, scrupulously set right on the first opportunity, could be cause or justification of that Minister's sudden dismissal from office, thirteen months afterward, without a word of explanation, is monstrous.

#### WAITING FOR HIS SUCCESSOR.

Mr. MOTLEY further compares the instructions of Mr. FISH with his exposition of them to Earl CLARENDON, and declares his inability to discover the inconsistency alluded to, and he also states that where the inconsistency existed was never pointed out to him by Mr. FISH. He continues:

I have recalled to your memory these facts at some length, because the statement shows that there has always been scrupulous and minute fidelity to instructions on my part. During thirteen months succeeding the incidents of June, 1869, the Government has employed me in the most serious matters that can occupy an Envoy, in the negotiation of treaties and other important and confidential business, up to the moment when, in three lines you informed me that the President, for no reason whatever, would permit me to resign. Since that hour I have heard, through the public press, from time to time, and through that source only, that the mission had been offered to and refused by one gentleman after another. Having, for well-considered reasons, refused to resign, I have been obliged to wait, and with extreme impatience, my recall and the notification of the appointment of my successor. No successor having been appointed, the President has thought proper at last to order me peremptorily, without one word of explanation, to place the conduct of the mission in the hands of the Secretary of Legation, and to retire from my post, an indignity, I believe, to which no public Minister of the United States has ever been before subjected. History will decide upon whom the discredit of the transaction rests.

#### A SURMISE AS TO CAUSE.

I have heard of no other pretext deserving anything but disdain in an official document like this to justify the action of the Government, save one which I reserve to the last. It has been rumored in every way which public thought can unofficially express itself, that I have been removed from the post of Minister to England because of the opposition made by an eminent Senator, who honors me with his friendship, to the ratification of the San Domingo Treaty. Upon this I shall only observe that my own opinion in regard to the annexation of that island has never been asked for by any person whatever; that I have never expressed an opinion on the subject publicly or privately, for the simple reason that the materials for forming an opinion have never been within my reach, and I have had enough to do in attending to the duties of my mission without meddling with matters which did not concern me. I know not whether the reception of that treaty by the Senate was the cause of removal, but this I do know, that the Senate rejected the treaty on the 30th June of this year, and the letter requesting my resignation was written the next day, namely, on the 1st of July. I here place it on record as an historical fact. I have thus recorded in my last official act a solemn protest against the outrage, as I believe entirely without precedent, of my peremptory removal. I shall only add that while maintaining, during my brief mission, the honor and rights of the country which I had the privilege to represent, I have always reported faithfully the earnest, and as I believe, the sincere desire of the British Government and people to revive cordial and kindly relations between the two countries, to make fresh efforts for the settlement of past grievances, and to provide against their future recurrence. There can be no nobler ambition than to strive for such a result, and the statesman who may accomplish it will deserve well of two great nations.

Here follow the formal dispatches immediately relating to Mr. MOTLEY'S withdrawal.

### Mr. Fish's Reply.

The next paper is addressed by Mr. FISH to Mr. BENJAMIN MORAN, and is dated at the State Department, Dec. 30, 1870. Mr. FISH, after discussing the manner of transmission of Mr. MOTLEY'S paper—through and from the Legation of which he was no longer in charge, and in the official form which he was no longer in official relations—which he (Mr. MOTLEY) styles "End of Mission," questions the delicacy and propriety of a retired official who desires to place his views on record in the archives of the Government, seeking to do so without a request to that effect. Questioning the taste and denying the right of Mr. MOTLEY'S assumption, Mr. FISH allows a place in the diplomatic records to Mr. MOTLEY'S history of the end of his mission. After an allusion to the fact that Mr. MOTLEY'S removal was a newspaper topic months before, he says the intelligence reached him by telegraph in the London papers, Mr. FISH says:

#### THE CONFIDENCE OF THE GOVERNMENT.

I cannot accept his statement that no shadow of a difference of opinion existed between the President and his Government and himself, as to our relations to Great Britain. Mr. MOTLEY was appointed Minister to the Court of St. James in April, 1869, under the impression of an entire agreement on his part with the President, as to our relations with Great Britain, and with the confident expectation that, if any difference might arise or should arise, the Minister would accept and represent the views, opinions and policy of the Government under which he held his power. Shortly after his appointment, and before he left the country for his post of duty, it became apparent that upon a question of controlling interest at that moment, occupying the attention of the thoughtful and prudent, to restrain the passions which had been excited by eloquent declamation and powerful rhetoric, Mr. MOTLEY accepted the views upon which popular excitement had been stimulated and wrought to the verge of dangerous irritation rather than those which the President deemed to be sound and based upon the true principles of public law. With much evident study and labor, he prepared an elaborate "memoir," and submitted it as his views upon the questions at issue between the two Governments, and as the general tenor of the instructions which he would desire to receive. It was expressed in the felicitous and captivating style which has given Mr. MOTLEY so distinguished a position in the world of letters, but it was written with a full impression of the views presented in a recent debate in the Senate, and abounded in forcible expressions and strong epithets and terms of denunciation not appropriate to the calm discussion of a grave international difference, and little calculated to allay existing excitement or irritation, or to induce Her Majesty's Government to lend a patient ear to the presentation of the American case. Beyond the objection to its general tone and style of expression, this paper appeared to the President to be objectionable in other respects. It assumed to state what had passed in the Senate in its secret session, and the motives which had actuated the members of that body. It has always been held that the debates in either House of Congress, like the communications of the President to either of those bodies, are not subjects of discussion with foreign Powers. Upon them Government does not allow itself to be interrogated. To have laid before one of those Powers the action of the Senate other than its final judgment, or to have undertaken to explain the motives leading to that judgment, would have been an unauthorized assumption, inconsistent with the independence of that body and with respect due to it. Again, Mr. MOTLEY'S "memoir," if adopted, would have assumed to express the views of the President upon the main questions at issue; whereas the President thought it wise, and in the interest of peace, and of the future amicable settlement of those grave questions, to postpone any presentation of his views upon the main issue, beyond those which were subsequently expressed in the instructions of May 15, 1869, until the passions which had been aroused in England by the rejection of the treaty, and by the leading speech made upon it, had exhausted themselves. There was nothing acceptable in the manner in which these views of Mr. MOTLEY were brought to the notice of the Government, nor any undue tenacity exhibited in their maintenance. He presented them in an acceptable form and manner, free from any obtrusiveness or forwardness. They were carefully considered, and were thought to be neither sound nor political. His instructions were framed in a different view of right and duties involved in the questions upon which the two Governments were at issue. It was not doubted when he left the United States for his post that he would cordially accept and carry out the views of his Government according to these instructions, even when they differed from those which he himself entertained. That such was the duty of a public Minister deputed to represent his Government there will be none to question. That such was not his course must be admitted by every candid and impartial person who compares his instructions, dated May 15, 1869, with his dispatch No. 8, giving the account of his interview with the Earl of CLARENDON on the 10th of June, that year. The tone, temper and language of the instructions were conciliatory. Their object was to postpone discussion and to avoid further irritation. Reasons were assigned why the rejected convention had not proved satisfactory without entering into argument.

#### WHAT MR. MOTLEY WAS TOLD TO SAY.

The positive instructions to Mr. MOTLEY, as to what he must say, were limited to two points: First—He was directed to say to Lord CLARENDON that this Government, in rejecting the recent convention, abandoned neither its own claims nor those of its citizens, nor the hope of an early, satisfactory, and friendly settlement of the questions pending between the two Governments. Second—That in his private and social intercourse, as well as in his official conversations, when it should become necessary, he should place the cause of grievance of the United States against Great Britain, not so much upon her issuance of the recognition of the insurgents' state of war as upon her conduct under and subsequent to such recognition. It was left discretionary with Mr. MOTLEY to touch upon the other points referred to in his instructions, and it certainly was not contemplated or expected that he would go beyond the cautiously guarded expressions of that paper. A main point of difference between the views of the President and those advanced in Mr. MOTLEY'S "memoir," was in connection of the amount of stress to be laid upon the time, the manner, and the rightfulness as a measure justified by public law of the concession of belligerency to the insurgents of the South by Great Britain. The President held, in accordance with the doctrines of the best writers upon international law, and with the precedents of our own history, and as a logical result from the fact of national sovereignty, that it is the right of every Power, when a civil conflict has arisen with another State, and has attained a sufficient complexity magnitude and completeness to define its own relations, and those of its citizens and subjects, toward the parties to the conflict, so far as their rights and interests are necessarily affected by it, Mr. MOTLEY was instructed that such were the President's views, which he was to present if he referred to this point in the question, and that while the President regarded the necessity and the propriety of the original concession of belligerency by Great Britain as "questionable," he regarded that concession as part of the case only so far as it shows the beginning and the animus of that course of conduct which resulted so disastrously to the United States. It was important, not so much in itself, but in that it foreshadowed subsequent events. That it was not to be treated as the *gravamen* of the complaint, the instructions made more clear by their reference to the fact that there were other Powers that were contemporaneous with Great Britain in similar concessions, but that in England only had the concession been followed by acts resulting in direct damage to the United States. Mr. MOTLEY was expressly instructed in his social intercourse with representatives of other Powers, which had made similar recognition, to let them understand that the United States made such recognition by them no ground of complaint.

#### WHAT MR. MOTLEY DID SAY.

Mr. MOTLEY'S dispatch of the 12th of June already referred to, shows how he fulfilled the trust committed to him. The determination of this Government not to abandon its claims nor those of its citizens, was stated parenthetically, and in such a subordinate way as not necessarily to attract the attention of Lord CLARENDON, and instead of expressing the hope entertained by this Government that there would be an early, satisfactory and friendly settlement of the questions at issue, he volunteered the unnecessary, and from the manner in which it was thrust in, the highly objectionable statement that the United States Government had no insidious purposes, and in violation of the spirit of his instructions he confessed to a despondent feeling sometimes as to the possibility of the two nations ever understanding each other, of the difficulty at this present moment of their looking into each other's hearts. He repeats almost in the identical words the strong expressions, objections and expletives, the stinging allusions and the cutting observations which had been submitted in his "memoir," rejected by this Department, and none of which were authorized by his instructions. He said that he had been instructed to give the reasons why, in the opinion of the President, the treaty signed on the 14th January last had been rejected, while no such instructions had been given him. He volunteered the information that the rejection of the convention was not in the slightest degree an affair of party. He talked of the gravity of the occasion, of the burning questions of grievance that must continue to rankle and fester, of wounds that must be probed, of the intensity of opinion, &c. The whole tone of these remarks was in entire variance with the tone and spirit of his instructions. More than once he went to the very verge of admissible diplomatic suggestion in alluding, without any authority in his instructions, for such monitory or threatening intimations to the contingencies which would depend on negotiations concerning such vital questions; that the President concurred in the action of the Senate, not because he wished or hoped for war or unfriendly relations, that he wished a brief pause in the negotiations before once more calmly reviewing the situation and looking the issues between the countries with all their difficulties, dangers and contingencies, steadily in the face. The contingencies of war or peace! Neither the letter nor the spirit of his instructions authorized such expressions, with which his remarks abounded, much less did his instructions, or the proprieties of the occasion, or the feelings of the President justify his allusions to the contingency or to the possibility of war. Instead of saying what he had been authorized to say in relation to the concession of belligerency, Mr. MOTLEY informed the Earl of CLARENDON that the President recognized the right of a sovereign Power to issue proclamations of neutrality between an insurgent portion of a nation and the lawful Government, when such insurrection should have gained the necessary magnitude, consistency, extent of organized power and probability of success, but that such measures must always be taken with a full view of the grave responsibilities assumed. He was not instructed to threaten Great Britain, or to refer to her responsibilities. Mr. MOTLEY had been authorized to say that the President regarded the concession of neutrality as a part of the case only so far as it shows the beginning and the animus of that course of conduct which resulted so disastrously to the United States. Mr. MOTLEY characterized this concession, in his interview with Lord CLARENDON, as "the fountainhead of the disasters which had been caused to the American people, both individually and collectively, by the hands of Englishmen;" and he added that, "from Great Britain alone had there come a long series of deeds injurious to the United States as the fruits of the proclamation." Well might he say, as he did in a subsequent dispatch on the 15th of July, 1869, that he had gone "beyond the strict letter of his instructions." He might have added in direct opposition to their temper and spirit.

#### THE DISPATCH VERIFIED BY LORD CLARENDON.

Mr. FISH still further traces the similarity in Mr. MOTLEY'S conversation with Earl CLARENDON to his "memoir," and to expressions in a speech made in the Senate, and says regarding the dispatch of June 12, 1869, that:

The Department did not then know that it had been submitted for verification to the inspection of Her Majesty's principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. Such submission is not inconsistent with diplomatic usage, but it is inconsistent in the duty of a Minister reporting an important interview, when he has thus submitted his report for verification, not to inform his Government of that submission.

#### MR. MOTLEY KINDLY TREATED.

Mr. FISH then proceeded to show that Mr. MOTLEY was treated kindly by the Department, and the reasons why; among them those of an obviously personal nature, and also the popularity of his appointment and the influence of it upon the British Government. Those were besides these reasons personal to himself which suggested the avoidance of sharp criticism. The tone of his "memoir" was remembered and was recognized in the narrative of the interview, and it was thought probable that the tone of the interview was more in accordance with his instructions, but that in recording it from memory some of the "memoir" had been interpolated. It also appeared from his dispatch that he had been checked by Lord CLARENDON, who interrupted him in the conversation to say that if the subject were discussed, it must be done "from the bottom, and thoroughly." With these facts in view Mr. FISH'S dispatch of June 29, 1869, was written, but the desire to save Mr. MOOLEY'S feelings and avoid criticism was carried too far.

#### WHY MR. MOTLEY WAS NOT THEN REMOVED.

Mr. FISH continues:

It was at the time thought that the withdrawal from Mr. MOTLEY, upon the receipt of his first effort on the subject, of the right of any further discussion of the only very important or difficult question at the time pending between the two Governments, would be regarded by a sensitive gentleman, who has devoted so much time and labor to his "memoir" on that question, as so severe a rebuke, and so practical a proof of want of confidence, that kind words in the generalities of the dispatch might be indulged.

Mr. FISH says further that if the statement that dispatch No. 8 had been submitted to the British Foreign Minister for verification had been made, a different reply would have been sent, and probably Mr. MOTLEY'S public employment would then have instantly ceased, but for considerations presented to the President, partly personal, and more in relation to negotiations on other subjects.

Mr. FISH further says:

I am quite justified in asserting that from October of last year, until the day when his successor was nominated to the Senate Mr. MOTLEY'S retention in his position was with the reluctant approval of the President, and with his frequently declared intention to name a successor at no distant day.

The remaining diplomatic service of Mr. MOTLEY is alluded to by Mr. FISH, who says further that the President has never failed to desire the settlement of the *Alabama* claims, and the death of the British Minister of Foreign Affairs suggested the possibility of a settlement with his successor. The cordial and sympathetic co-operation of the Minister was necessary, but it had been demonstrated that the President could not rely on Mr. MOTLEY. The news of Lord CLARENDON'S death coming toward the close of the session of Congress, it became necessary that the new Minister should enter on his mission with the sanction of the Senate. Hence the hasty action in relation to Mr. MOTLEY'S successor.

Mr. MOTLEY was informed of it before there appeared any more than speculations regarding it in the public prints. Mr. FISH denies that the President should have assigned reasons for the exercise of one of his prerogatives. The remainder of the paper is devoted to minute criticism of the paper of Mr. MOTLEY. The principal point remaining relates to the interview with Lord CLARENDON is, that Mr. FISH directed Mr. MOTLEY to explain to Lord CLARENDON that his (Mr. MOTLEY'S) treatment of the subject had been disapproved by Mr. FISH in his communication of June 28. This requirement Mr. FISH calls a hard one, but it was unmistakably necessary.

#### THE SAN DOMINGO THEORY OF THE REMOVAL.

Mr. FISH says in regard to the assumed connection of the San Domingo matter with Mr. MOTLEY'S removal, that:

Men are apt to attribute the causes of their own failures or their own misfortunes to others than themselves, and to claim association or seek a partnership with real or imaginary greatness with which to divide their sorrows or their mistakes. There can be no question as to the identity of the eminent Senator at whose door Mr. MOTLEY is willing to suspend the cause of his removal, but he is entirely mistaken in seeking a vicarious leave of his loss in confidence and favor, and it is unworthy of Mr. MOTLEY'S real merits and ability, and an injustice to the venerable Senator alluded to to whose influence and urgency he was originally indebted for his nomination, to attribute to him any share in the cause of his removal. Mr. MOTLEY must know—or if he does not know it he stands alone in his ignorance of the fact—that many Senators opposed the San Domingo treaty openly, generously, and with as much efficiency as did the distinguished Senator to whom he refers, and have, nevertheless, continued to enjoy the undiminished confidence and the friendship of the President, than whom no man living is more tolerant of honest and manly differences of opinion, is more single or sincere in his desire for the public welfare, is more disinterested or regardless of what concerns himself; is more frank and confiding in his own dealings, is more sensitive to a betrayal of confidence, or would look with more scorn and contempt upon one who uses the words and the assurances of friendship to cover a secret and determined purpose of hostility.

### WATER SCARCE IN JERSEY CITY.

**Disastrous Effects of the Water-Works Accident—Precautions Against Fire—The Public Clamor.**

A very suggestive, but unpleasant, evidence of the injurious results of the accident to the Jersey City Water-works at Belleville, was observable yesterday morning in the number of working men who were obliged to return to their homes, disconsolate and disappointed, from factories, foundries and other large establishments which were obliged to suspend business either wholly or partially for want of water. The New-Jersey Ferry Companies are obliged to use salt water, having no facilities like the others in such emergencies as the present. The locomotives on the New-Jersey Railroad are supplied from tanks principally at Newark, while the Gas Company continues to manufacture by procuring water from New-York. It was asserted yesterday that the reservoir was totally empty, and that whatever little the water was doled out to the anxious citizens was raised from the wells at the head of Wayne-street by the steam fire-engines. The dread of fire has alarmed house-owners and insurance companies, and vigorous precautions are being taken to avert such an unwelcome visitation. The Fire Commissioners have directed the Chief Engineer to procure 6,000 additional feet of hose, and resolved to exact the legalized penalty of $50 for opening the fire-hydrants or mischievously wasting water otherwise. The Police have been ordered on duty at 5 P. M. instead of 9, as heretofore, and every house has been visited by the authorities, and the occupants admonished to be watchful of their fires. Although the insurance agents of Hudson County are still issuing policies, it was rumored yesterday that they would hold the President of the Water Commissioners, Mr. GEORGE MCLAUGHLIN, personally responsible for any damage that may accrue, since he acted without the co-operation of this Board and the Engineer. The New-York companies are endeavoring to cancel their policies. The City of Hoboken is also suffering from this accident, but the people are not so clamorous or impatient as their Jersey City neighbors, and seem to bear the inconvenience with passive resignation. The new stand-pipe was to have been completed last night. It is supposed that the pipe will not be in working order before next Monday.

**The Methodist Book Concern Frauds—Another Investigation Next Thursday.**

The frauds on the Methodist Book Concern, whose discovery, more than a year ago, created a great sensation and almost universal comment throughout the country, are to be further investigated here in a couple of days. Two investigations were made in this City by the Book Committee, and the reports made thereof were not very explicit or satisfactory to the Church or to the public, and the discussions of the Methodist Press, which followed, rather magnified and muddied the case, so that when the Book Committee met, a few weeks ago, in Cincinnati, the case was again called, and, so greatly had its aspects changed in the interim, that the assistant agent of the Book Concern, Rev. Dr. LANAHAN, from being the complainant became the defendant, and was compelled to plead to some twelve or fifteen distinct indictments charging him with certain officious acts detrimental to the success of the publishing interests of the M. E. Church. The Book Committee consists of fifteen traveling preachers, elected by the General Conference, and by the discipline of the M. E. Church they have the general oversight of the publishing interests of the Church during the interim between one General Conference and another. They have power to fill any vacancy that may occur in their own body during this period of four years. It is their duty also to examine into the accounts of the several agents, and to report yearly to all the annual conferences, and to the General Conference, and they may suspend an editor or agent from his official position if they deem such action necessary for the interests of the Church and of the Concern. In the exercise of these powers, therefore, the Committee, at their last annual meeting, suspended Dr. LANAHAN, and, by mutual consent, a time was fixed—Thursday, Jan. 12—for the trial of the assistant agent. The Committee consists of Rev. James Pike, of New-Hampshire Conference; G. W. Woodruff, of New-York East Conference; C. S. Vaneleve, of Newark Conference; Henry Slicer, of Baltimore Conference; J. S. Bingham, Black River Conference; James Irwin, Central New-York Conference; G. W. Maltby, Erie Conference; J. F. Kennedy, North Ohio Conference; B. F. Rawlins, Indiana Conference, (deceased;) F. A. Blades, Detroit Conference; H. Bannister, Wisconsin Conference; Cyrus Brooks, Minnesota Conference; L. M. Vernon, St. Louis Conference; J. H. Moore; Illinois Conference, and J. Rothweiler, of the Central German Conference. Those gentlemen will be here in a day or two, and the investigation will be held in the Book Rooms, at No. 805 Broadway, but, so far as we are advised, the sessions are to be private, except as to the friends of the accused agent and of the Committee. We understand that counsel have been retained for both sides, and that the investigation at this time will be most thorough. It is to be hoped that the Committee and the accused may decide to admit representatives of the Press.

**Promenade Concert and Reception by the Seventh Regiment Veterans.**

The spacious armory of the Seventh Regiment was, last evening, crowded with a brilliant assemblage of ladies and gentlemen, it being the occasion of a promenade concert and reception by the veterans of the command. The large drill-room, on the top floor of the building, was very handsomely and effectively decorated with canvas and bunting, to represent a huge marquee, the interior of which was gracefully ornamented with a multitude of steamers, garrison flags and regimental colors. The appearance of the concert-room was thus rendered an attractive and novel one, and the display of feminine toilets was imposing, though the affair was understood to be an informal one.

The corridors were also decorated, and in the officers' room were placed a large number of superb pictures, contributed by friends for the evening, and the collection received considerable attention from the visitors. All of the company rooms were, of course, thrown open to the public, and afforded much convenient room for sundry flirtations and quiet conversation, and the opportunity was visibly improved during the evening.

GRAFULLA and his splendid band furnished the programme of music, which, agreeably to previous announcement, contained all of those pieces specially composed for the regiment by the leaders, from the date of its first organization as the Twenty-seventh Regiment down to the present day. As the promenaders proceeded in gentle paces round the main room they were reminded of the old Federal Hill days of the Seventh in 1862, the visit to Boston in olden time, and the successful visit of the Seventh to Troy, Saratoga and Albany in 1869.

Among the distinguished gentlemen present during the evening we noticed Major-Gen. Alex. Shaler, commanding the First Division; Major-Gen. Abram Duryee, the famous old time Colonel of the regiment; Gen. Marshall Lefferts, also an old commander; Col. Emmons Clark, Lieut.-Col. Haws, Major Smith, Quartermaster Weed, Capt. Ryder, Adjt. Fitzgerald, all members of the veteran organization, besides many other well-known citizens who had served in the regiment, and have sons still serving in the ranks of active members. A large number of First and Second Division officers were visible in the crush and throng, though many of them disappeared in the course of the evening to attend the ball of the Twenty-second Regiment at the Academy. The weather proved delightfully clear and pleasant, and the reception of the National Guard veterans was a decided success.

**The Plainfield Fire—Insurances.**

The following are the insurances in the great Plainfield fire on Saturday: BALDWIN & SCHEFLIN, insured in the Home, New-York, $10,000; Market, New-York, $10,000; Importers' and Traders', New-York, $5,000; American Fire, New-York, $5,000; Etna, Hartford, $10,000; American Mutual, Newark, $5,000; Firemen's Mutual, Newark, $5,000; City Mutual, $5,000; Mechanics' Mutual, Newark, $5,000; New-Jersey Mutual, Newark, $1,500; total, $71,500. ELSTON MARSH, insured in the Rahway Mutual, $3,000; Elizabeth Mutual, $3,000; American Mutual, Plainfield, $3,000; Plainfield Mutual, $3,000; total, $12,000. Mr. EATON insured for $5,000 in the Home, of New-York.

**The Ovation to the Fenian Prisoners.**

The committee appointed by Tammany Hall for the purpose of extending a suitable reception to the Fenian prisoners recently released by the English Government held a meeting, yesterday afternoon, in the chamber of the Board of Supervisors. RICHARD O'GORMAN, President of the Committee, occupied the chair. Senator NORTON was appointed Secretary. On motion of Mr. HENNESSEY an executive committee of five was appointed to carry out the intention of the Committee. The following-named persons were appointed: James S. Hennessey, Richard B. Connolly, Judge Cardozo, Col. Roberts and Walter Price. The President and Secretary were subsequently added. It was also resolved that all subscriptions be paid to the Committee on or before Saturday next.

From the tone of the remarks made by the various speakers, it would appear that but a small amount of the money collected will be used for purposes of display, but that the bulk of it will be applied to giving substantial relief and comfort to the new arrivals.

## NOTES FROM THE PEOPLE.

### "That Little Church Round the Corner."

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

The presentation of a Bible to the "good pastor" who did not refuse to read the church service over the remains of the late Mr. HOLLAND, was seasonable and suitable. But does not the occasion render something more proper? Should we not avail ourselves of so fitting an opportunity to "point a moral?" Incidents of this nature, though not unfrequently occurring, seldom reach the public eye or ear in a form so repugnant to common humanity, to say nothing of the higher qualities which usually distinguish the clergy as a class. If, as is alleged, Episcopal clergymen are at liberty either to officiate or to decline on such occasions, there is marked propriety in rebuking those who thus bring reproach upon their profession. Had Rev. MORGAN DIX, on a recent occasion, refused to officiate in Trinity Church at the funeral of the late Mr. PLACIDE, a veteran actor, that eminent divine, deservedly popular as he is, would have ceased to be either useful or respected. We rarely find an occurrence in relation to which there is such unanimity of sentiment and sympathy. The opportunity should not be lost. Let us, in some suitable way, mark our approval of the conduct of the pastor of "that little church round the corner." Let us teach a wholesome lesson to bigoted, narrow-minded, thoughtless, or indolent clergymen. The object of this paragraph, therefore, is to suggest a testimonial for Rev. Mr. HOUGHTON, to be made up of small subscriptions, one dollar being the limit. The people will cheerfully contribute, if a few active young persons will take the matter in hand. Please receive my dollar as the beginning of a fund for the pastor of the "little church round the corner." HOBART.

### The Pope and Rome.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

It is to be hoped that the apparent lethargy which our American public has shown in respect to the grand consummation of Italian liberty, will not deceive either friends or enemies. There is one sentiment in which thirty-two millions of Americans are always to be found united—that Governments of right exist for the benefit and with the consent of the people, and that when they cease to perform this function they ought to be overthrown. If public assemblies have not convened for the expression of this sentiment it is because the popular satisfaction is so complete and the sense of triumph is so assuring. We are satisfied when every Roman Catholic Government in Europe acquiesces in the downfall of the worm-eaten fabric of priestly domination at Rome.

Allow us to ask, in regard to the reputed donation of CONSTANTINE, (which, by the way, was never heard of except through the false decretals of ISIDORE,) how that donation could constitute an inalienable gift to the Popes, when the donation of Ireland to HENRY II., of England, which Pope ADRIAN IV. notoriously did give, is not at all respected by the Irish Roman Catholics? Is there no authority to sanctify possession when a Pope gives, but only when he receives? Bishop WILLIAMS, of Boston, has put forth a theory that it may be worth the while of our Missionary Societies to think of, for he assures us that the Popes ought to keep their yoke still on the Romans, because it is the "Christian World" that owns the unhappy city, and it is from thence that "the weak churches are assisted from a central point." This is certainly a shrewd sop thrown to philanthropic, sympathetic Boston. Let our Missionary Societies, then, in going forth to preach the Gospel to every creature, obtain a territorial status forthwith, without the consent of the people concerned, and they will be ready, as the Pope was, to "assist weak churches from a central point."

AMERICAN CITIZEN.

### The Times and the "Ring."

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

How dare you speak the truth in this supine age of our people?

You have spoken God's truth—you have put your pen on the very spot that needs probing to the bottom. Politicians are abject wretches—their souls are sold or for sale. In SHAKESPEARE's time they were diseased with moral scurvy, and the race have perpetuated the disease. Run your keen blade in again and again, and thus help to open the eyes of the drowsy people. G.

*(From the Wilmington Daily Commercial, Jan. 4.)*

We cannot refrain from an expression of our admiration for the courage, earnestness, and force manifested by the NEW-YORK TIMES. It is an excellent newspaper, and one of the very best representatives of the Republican party, while the pluck and persistence with which it exposes the infamous doings of the Tammany Ring are worthy of all praise. One great ground of its value is its readiness and ability to reason upon all questions, and to conduct its argument so fairly and soundly as to give pleasure and carry convincement to the reader.

*From the Vermont Free Press & Times, Jan. 5.*

The boldness and effect with which the NEW-YORK TIMES attacks the Tammany Ring should command the hearty approval of all honest citizens. Nor does the TIMES confine the lash to TWEED and FISK and the chief Sachems of Tammany. With a courage as rare as it is refreshing, it scores deeply such wealty, influential and socially prominent whitewashers and abettors and counselors of the Ring as JOHN JACOB ASTOR, WM. B. TAYLOR and DAVID DUDLEY FIELD. We are glad to learn that this outspoken course of the TIMES has added much to its general popularity and influence in New-York City and elsewhere.

*From the Coal Gazette, Carbon County, Penn.*

That staunch and popular sheet the NEW-YORK TIMES, is waging a terrible war on the Tammany Ring. Every day it makes exposures that would force the retirement of all the members of TWEED's gang, were they not the villains they are.

## SAVONAROLA.

### Second Lecture of the Course by Dr. Lord at Association Hall.

Rev. Dr. LORD lectured yesterday morning at Association Hall, corner of Twenty-third-street and Fourth-avenue, on "Savonarola," before a large audience, chiefly composed of ladies. He said that Italy had the glory of giving birth to the greatest of all reforms of the corruptions of the Catholic church, and under favorable circumstances it might have terminated in the great revolution effected by the Germans. SAVONAROLA, the pioneer of the more fortunate LUTHER, was born in Florence in 1452, and at the early age of twenty-three became a Dominican monk. His youth was devoted to religion and the study of ARISTOTLE and the Bible, and his character was animated by a [illegible] for the advancement of Christian faith. At this epoch Catholicism was but a synonym for vice and corruption. The Papacy was characterized by unlimited abuses, and monks in every district were but traveling peddlers of indulgences, and their convents cages of unclean birds. This scandal filled the soul of SAVONAROLA with grief and shame, and gradually he withdrew from secular studies, and the Bible became his inseparable companion and guide. He was not so much interested in dogmas as in the love of prayer and faith, resembling in this respect A'KEMPIS rather than LUTHER. The lecturer graphically sketched his career from this period, dwelling particularly on his wonderful power as a preacher, and his fearless attacks on the crimes committed in the name of religion. In Florence, the scene of his labors, his Church of St. Mark was always crowded to excess, and his earnest and impressive discourses produced a social reform which has never again been attained. His principles were based on deep convictions, the result of a careful study of the Bible, and his inspirations were received from God himself. He was not a theologian. He did not set forth doctrines like CALVIN or dwell on deductions like LUTHER; he did not make war on the tenets of the Church of Rome, but confined himself to the reformation of her abuses. He preached that Christian life did not consist in idle pomp or ceremonies, but in being good, and the fervor of his eloquence won all his hearers. He was the precursor of LUTHER, but the latter was more fortunate and fearless in following out the conclusions to which his doctrines led. LUTHER brought the aid of education and science to bear in the interpretation of the Bible itself, and he made piety more exalted by making it more intelligent. SAVONAROLA was more intense, fervent and electrical in personal appearance. Like DANTE, he was world-deep; but not like LUTHER, world-broad. He was bold as LUTHER in denouncing sin, but not like him in following out logical conclusions. He would cling to the Church, for he never sought more than the piety of a Dominican monk; he sought no reform of doctrines, but of morals, and hence the reason of his failure. Had he lived a generation later and obtained the spirit of the German and Swiss reformers, he would have accomplished a revolution in the Church as great as was that of LUTHER. SAVONAROLA, personally, was purity itself. He had not the blemishes of his great successor, but lived in the ecstacies of religious contemplation. Dr. LORD went on to narrate the downfall of the political power of the House of MEDICI and the establishment of a more democratic Government, remarking that so great was the reverence entertained for SAVONAROLA that to him was intrusted the duty of forming the State, its laws and regulations. He was not a preacher filled with conceit, like modern theologians experimentalizing on sensational claptrap, but his discourses aimed at the heart of sensuality and crime. Dr. LORD described his vigorous attack on the infallibility of the Pope, two years later, which resulted in his arrest and subsequent conviction and sentence to death by a secular Court. He portrayed the indignities to which he was subjected prior to his execution, his fortitude under suffering, his great faith in God, and his determined refusal to retract his religious utterances. He was executed, in the forty-fifth year of his age, a martyr to Christian truth. In conclusion, the lecturer said, SAVONAROLA was especially Protestant—his spirit was the spirit of progress, and his success would have been the beginning of a new Christian civilization.

## PERSONAL, POLITICAL, AND GENERAL.

Good wages are alluring negro field-hands from Tennessee to Arkansas.

San Francisco exported last year $17,769,742 worth of merchandise and $32,983,139 in treasure, including $13,443,296 sent to this City by railroad.

Capt. W. R. SPEARS has withdrawn from the Vicksburg (Miss.) *Herald*, and now Col. JAMES M. SWORDS must lead its columns alone.

A Georgia paper notes that the negroes attend the circuses in less numbers this Winter than heretofore.

There are several vacancies in the Naval Academy through the failure of appointees to pass the examinations, but no further nominations can be made until after the meeting of the next Congress.

Chicago is in the sulks because a young lady has presumed to lecture it on marriage and divorce when she has tried neither. She is told that there are any number of people in Chicago who have tried both.

The little disagreement among the Democratic office-holders in Connecticut has been removed, and the Hartford *Post* says Lieut.-Gov. HOTCHKISS has been mollified, and has withdrawn his refusal to accept a renomination.

That was a generous poor man in San Jose, Cal., who hearing accidentally that a family in San Francisco was destitute, sent them two bits, saying in a note he intended should be private: "This is all I can spare. I am poor, a working man, when I can get work."

Mrs. ELIZABETH JACKSON, a colored woman, died in Lexington, Ky., last week, aged one hundred and one years, and as she "knew WASHINGTON," &c., one of the local papers expresses its great regret that she didn't keep a diary in her youth.

A young man killed himself at Lancaster, Penn., on Thursday, half an hour before the time set for his wedding, because he feared there was too great a difference in social standing between himself and the lady he had asked to be his wife.

A lady was fatally poisoned in Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, on the 7th. It is the old story of carelessness. She was ill, and asked her son to hand her the medicine prescribed for her; there were two bottles, neither labeled, and the son handed the wrong one.

The Virginia (Nevada) *Enterprise* says that the timber supplies of that State, which are now very great and very valuable, are being stolen and destroyed with a rapidity and recklessness which demands the serious attention of the State and national authorities.

As a Maine farmer was leaning against the stair-railing in a public hall in Bangor, on Monday evening, waiting to get a ticket, his icy boots slipped on the iron floor, and he fell backward over the rail to the first floor. He struck upon his face and chest and was killed instantly.

Hon. WM. WINDOM was nominated for United States Senator for the long term by the caucus of the Republican members of the Minnesota Legislature by nearly a unanimous vote. Accepting the nomination, he said that he favored civil service reform, a readjustment and modification of the tariff, and rigid economy in public expenditures.

A scoffer, residing in Hartford, Conn., who has been contending that he could not learn from the most careful reading of the papers what good the scientific party in Mount Washington is doing, was dumbfounded last Saturday when he learned by the daily report that they have discovered "a snow-flake of a heretofore undescribed form."

Gov. BULLOCK gave a dinner to Secretary DELANO, in Atlanta, on Tuesday evening of last week, and in responding to a toast in honor of the State of Georgia, Hon. BENJAMIN H. HILL asked Mr. DELANO to say when he returned to Washington that the people of Georgia "have three ideas—the first, to resist wrong; the second, to resent insult; the third, to submit to the law."

Pennsylvania's expenditures last year amounted to $6,434,522 91, and there was $1,302,942 82 in the Treasury on the 30th of November.

FORREST acted in Chattanooga, recently, and an envious Knoxville paper insists that when he appeared on the stage, and many of the audience saw that he upon whom they looked was not the cavalry leader, Gen. N. B. FORREST, the only great man of that name of whom they had ever heard, they jumped to their feet and declared they had been sold.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Chronicle* says that the mystery attending the fate of CHARLES INGHAM, who disappeared nearly twenty years ago, has just been cleared up by the discovery of a skeleton and a brass plate bearing his name buried beneath the floor of a cottage in Delaware, Ohio. The cottage was occupied at the time of his disappearance by two men, who were arrested on suspicion of murdering him, but discharged for want of evidence.

Gov. MERIWETHER, of Kentucky, says that Gen. SAM. HOUSTON, in 1853, told him confidentially that no one living, except himself and wife, had any knowledge of the cause of their separation; that they parted friends, and still maintained a friendly correspondence with each other, and would continue to do so for life. He further said that at the time of separation he drew up a statement in writing, giving the cause of that event, which was signed by himself and wife, and deposited it in the hands of a friend, with instructions that it should be opened and published after the death of both of them.

A party of disguised men seized Mr. J. C. GALLAHER, a respected citizen, in his own house, in Sandersville, Washington County, Ga., one night last week, took him a distance from town, shot him, and left him for dead. For what reason this was done no one seems to know, and the Savannah *Republican*, a Democratic paper, mildly says: "If the law is not able to reach them, we trust those engaged in the business will pause for a moment and reflect upon the guilt of their course and the terrible amount of unhappiness and insecurity they are bringing upon the entire community in which they live."

The Mount Airy *News*, which has been published for a year past in North Carolina, made, at the beginning of the new year, a moving appeal to its "patrons" and "all who feel themselves concerned for the weal of their common country." Its labors during the year, it says, have redounded to the good of our common country, but alas! not to the pecuniary advantage of the publisher, who was "compelled to borrow money or sink." But, equal to the occasion, he says: "In entering upon our second voyage we can see in advance that we have before us a tempestuous ocean to navigate, beset with dangers on every side; before us are many hidden torpedoes, and various engines set in motion in the dark hour of night; yet amid all these dangers we spread our canvas to the breeze. We know that ere this voyage is ended we will encounter head-winds and under-currents, dark and bitter storms; we feel well assured that all the venom, hatred and vituperation of a party whose last foothold is about to be swept from under them will be hurled upon us; but, supported by those who have realized the fact that they have been robbed of State and national character, that they have been fleeced of their hard earnings, we have nothing to fear."

### Quick Transit to Harlem.

The members of the Twelfth and Nineteenth Ward Citizens' Association met at No. 256 Broadway, yesterday afternoon, and proceeded to the office of the Supervisors, whence they sent a deputation to the Mayor and Controller, asking an interview for the purpose of soliciting their co-operation in establishing a means of rapid communication between the City Hall and Harlem. The deputation returned with the statement that the City officials were too busy to receive them, but would attend a meeting at Harlem on Saturday night to discuss the subject. Mr. WHITBECK moved that a public meeting be held on Saturday evening at 7½ o'clock. The plan was not decided upon, and the meeting adjourned.

## THE TAYLOR CONTESTED WILL.

### The Proceedings Yesterday—Some Progress Made in the Case—Interesting Testimony of Luther R. Marsh—Opinion of the Testator's Counsel as to the Signature.

The interest of the public in regard to the proceedings in the matter of the contested will of JAMES B. TAYLOR, deceased, continues unabated, and the Surrogate's Court-room was again crowded yesterday, in order to hear the additional evidence produced on the part of the contestant. The testimony of Messrs. GRINNELL and BOYD, the two first witnesses examined, was somewhat irrelevant to the case, and after their evidence had been exhausted, some delay occurred before other witnesses were presented. Mr. LUTHER R. MARSH was subsequently, however, placed upon the stand, and as he was known to have been the confidential adviser of the deceased for many years, the circumstances narrated by him were listened to with close attention. A detailed report of the day's business will be found below:

MOSES H. GRINNELL, called for contestant, testified: I knew Mr. TAYLOR for twenty-five years; remember the time of Mrs. HOWLAND's marriage; a few days after Mr. TAYLOR called at my office to inform himself about Mr. HOWLAND's character; he expressed disapprobation in strong terms in regard to the marriage, when I told him Mr. HOWLAND was of a very respectable family, and advised him to write a letter urging the children to return and settle the matter; the couple, he said, were still absent from New-York; Mr. TAYLOR came to see me again, about ten days after; I asked him if he had written the letter; he said he had, and the matter was all arranged, and he intended to forget the past.

To Mr. ANTHON—No part of this conversation was in regard to young HOWLAND; I knew nothing of his character or habits.

A. SCHUYLER BOYD testified: I am a lawyer practising in New-Jersey; knew JAMES B. TAYLOR for a few months previous to his death; had business transactions with him; saw him at his office in Pine-street in the month of July before his death, in his private office; at that time he showed me four or five New-York City bonds of about $40,000 each, remarking that they were a good thing to have; I saw him again in August; sometime prior to the 10th inst.; I thought at that time he looked unwell and said so; he said something about having been in Main purchasing some horses and having taken a cold.

To Mr. ANTHON—I only saw the face of one bond, and therefore can't say that they were all New-York City bonds.

Mr. COOPER recalled.—Question by Mr. CLINTON—State whether the handwriting of the body of the will is in that of Mr. TAYLOR? (Objected to and waived.) Q.—Does the writing bear any resemblance to that of Mr. TAYLOR? A.—I do not think it does.

Mrs. KATE V. HOWLAND recalled: The name VASSAR is spelled as written; I am acquainted with the handwriting of my grand-father, (examination objected to but allowed;) I don't think the signature to the will is that of Mr. TAYLOR.

LUTHER R. MARSH testified: I have practiced law for many years in New-York; knew Mr. TAYLOR for about fifteen years; knew him intimately; was counsel for him most of the time, and in nearly all his important cases; in 1867 he consulted me about making a will; I drew a will for him in that year; the draft of the first part of it was by Mr. ABRAHAM VAN VECHTEN; (first will shown;) this was given to me by Mr. TAYLOR, at his office; VAN VECHTEN's draft I have not retained; I drew the will as directed; (witness here detailed the general directions, &c., given by Mr. TAYLOR;) I delivered the draft as made by me and Mr. TAYLOR; the names of the executors were left blank, and filled in afterward; I wrote my name; that of Mr. VAN VECHTEN was to have been inserted, but he said that it was objected to by Mrs. TAYLOR, and it was, therefore, omitted. [Question by Mr. CLINTON: Did Mr. TAYLOR ever say that he had executed the will, or one like it? Witness declined to answer questions involving professional disclosures, and was excused.] I am acquainted with the handwriting of the deceased, and have frequently seen him sign documents; my friendly relations continued up to the time of his death; I called on him on Wednesday about business, but he declined attending to it on the plea of not feeling well; he died on Monday; I saw him every day up to that time and also about ten minutes before he breathed his last; after his death we took some steps in regard to his papers; Mr. TAYLOR often spoke of Mr. E. H. TRACEY as one who was, or was to be, an executor of his will; Mr. TRACEY and myself went to the office in Pine-street, accompanied by Mr. WALLACE, my partner, Mr. MUDGITT, Mr. WELLS, Mr. CHARLES TRACEY and Mr. MURRAY; the morning after the death I opened the safe; the papers were brought out and examined, but no will was found; we searched through other papers for the same purpose, but with no success; the drawers and safe were locked; we concluded at that interview to place the valuable papers in the custody of the Safe Deposit Company for security, and we did so; we subsequently made another examination at the office, making a more thorough search; at this examination the two TRACEYS, Mr. WELLS, Mr. WALLACE and myself were present; found no will; we searched, as we thought, thoroughly; I afterward inquired around to see if we could learn anything of any will having been left with any one; also looked through the box again at the Safe Deposit Company's office; I had nothing to do with the search, except to be present, Mrs. TAYLOR having announced that she did not wish me to have any anything to do with it; Mr. SWEENY, the special administrator conducted the latter searches; in regard to Mr. TAYLOR's habits of order in reference to papers, I don't think I have recognized anything peculiar; he would often call on Mr. DURYEA to file papers; I think Mr. TAYLOR was generally a careful man; I was familiar with Mr. TAYLOR's signature. (Will shown.) I have seen this, and also photographs of it, sent to me by counsel for contestant; the signature to the will does not seem to me to be the genuine signature of JAMES B. TAYLOR.

Cross-examination—To Mr. STOUGHTON.—I saw a photograph of the signature to the will sometime after I saw the will; I talked with Mr. ROBERT MURRAY before I saw the photograph; I stated in the Surrogate's Office at the time the will was found that the signature looked like Mr. TAYLOR's handwriting; I talked with Mr. MURRAY about some probable compromise; if I said to him that I thought the signature genuine at that time, it has gone from me; I did not then examine the signature critically; we generally form our opinion of handwriting from a general examination, I think a critical examination the best, however; I have talked with Mr. GEO. JONES about the genuineness of the signature; I don't think I have stated to him that it was in the handwriting of Mr. TAYLOR; have had several conversations with him; I have never but once before today examined the real signature to the will, and then hurriedly; in speaking of it, I think I have said that it was written more carefully than Mr. TAYLOR usually wrote; when I examined the will in the Surrogate's office, I had a full opportunity to examine the signature; my opinions as to its genuineness have been formed in part from a close examination of so-called photograph; Mr. GEO. DURYEA, as far as I know, has been the confidential clerk of Mr. TAYLOR; of late years, having grown up, he has acted in that capacity; [witness requested to be excused from answering questions as to the relations existing between DURYEA and Mr. TAYLOR, manifesting both hesitation and reluctance;] the draft of the will drawn by me and handed to Mr. TAYLOR in 1867, was the one I designed for Mr. TAYLOR to execute; [a number of questions were here asked and answered in reference to the bequests made in the proposed will, and also as to the examinations made of the papers of Mr. TAYLOR after his death, at his late office.]

To Mr. CLINTON—When I first became Mr. TAYLOR's counsel GEORGE DURYEA was an errand-boy in his office; the exact time he became a clerk I cannot tell; he grew gradually into the position I presume; in regard to the draft of the will I desire to change my testimony somewhat; I am inclined to think that it was designed to redraft the will, making another copy for him to execute; the questions necessitate me to remark that Mr. TAYLOR told me he had executed the will I had left with him in the presence of two witnesses; when I went to the safe I supposed I could lay my hand upon the paper; I was disappointed in not finding it; the will, as far as the charities were concerned, was my will; I suggested them all; Mr. TAYLOR remarked, when I handed him the will, that I had given away more property than he was possessed of; Mr. TAYLOR was a man of rare judgment.

Mr. MARSH having concluded his testimony the case, after some discussion, was adjourned until to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock.

### The Sun Libel—Arrest of the Driver of the Perambulating Wagon.

WM. E. BIRD, driver of the wagon bearing the advertisement of a book entitled *The Biter Bit*, and relating to certain charges against editors of the *Sun*, was arrested yesterday, on telegraphic orders from Superintendent KELSO, on a charge of driving without a license. The Mayor's Marshal fined him $4 for driving a wagon without name or number, and then gave him permission to drive home. Officer GARLAND, of the Fifth Ward, who made the arrest was at the same time given orders by the Marshal to arrest BIRD for libel, and handed him a paper containing instructions that he was to make affidavit against the prisoner. Justice HOGAN failed to understand the case as presented by the officer, so he sent GARLAND back for another complainant. The instructions carried by the policeman required him to make oath that the certain signs and pictures emblazoned on the canvas of the wagon were a libel, and he was to accuse BIRD of circulating the same with malicious intent, as the word "blackmailing" is a libelous term.

When the officer returned to the Court he was accompanied by DANIEL S. CARDOZA, the Mayor's Marshal, who exhibited the following written instructions from Mayor HALL:

Let the officer make complaint before a Police Magistrate that he arrested A. B. and C. D., drivers in the public streets of a wagon bearing on side "Black-mailing Operations of C. A. DANA," and that they were thereby, then and there, by picture and signs, publishing and circulating a libel, to wit, against one CHARLES A. DANA, and charging him with black-mailing, a term declared by the Superior Court of this City in case of EDSALL *vs.* BROOKS, to be libelous *per se*.

A. O. H.

Justice HOGAN and the Marshal had a long argument on the question, and the Marshal left the Court for instructions, when it was finally decided to take the Marshal's affidavit on knowledge and belief, which being done, the unfortunate driver was locked up in default of $500 bail. The examination in the case was set down for to-morrow.

## AN INTERESTING DECISION.

### The National Bank System—Contracts That Are Void as Against Public Policy—An Ex-President Suing for His Salary.

Mr. SELAH VAN DUZER brought an action in the Marine Court against the National Exchange Bank of this City, for the purpose of recovering $500, which he claimed was due to him for one month's salary as President of the bank, on the 31st of July last. The facts of the case appear to be somewhat peculiar. The plaintiff, VAN DUZER, states that he was one of the originators of the bank; that the institution was started in 1851, and that for about twenty years, or up to June last, he was the President of the bank; that under his administration of its affairs the bank was always able to pay twelve per cent. per annum to the stockholders; that at one time fifty per cent., and at another time thirty per cent., was paid to shareholders as dividends on the investment, and that it was mainly owing to the plaintiff's care, industry, skill and experience that the bank in question became so prosperous. Up to the time of the passage of the act of Congress in regard to national banks, the Exchange Bank had no board of directors, the whole of its affairs being managed by the President and the other officers. In June last, President VAN DUZER made a proposition to the effect that if the bank purchased his interest, ($25,000,) and agreed to pay his salary to the 1st of the present month, he (VAN DUZER) was to retire from the concern altogether. After consideration, the action set forth in the following letter to Mr. VAN DUZER was taken:

NEW-YORK, June 21, 1870.

At a special meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, Mr. VAN DUZER tendered his resignation of the office of President; whereupon the following resolution was unanimously passed:

*Resolved*, That in accepting the resignation of Mr. VAN DUZER, the Board, desiring to express their appreciation of his long and faithful service, do hereby direct the Cashier to continue the payment of his employment until the 1st day of January next.

And that a copy of said resolution be sent to him, with the best wishes of all for his continued health and prosperity.

With respect, D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier.

The connection of the plaintiff with the bank was thus severed. At the end of July he presented his claim for one month's salary, as usual—that is, for $500—but payment was refused. Hence he brought this suit in the Marine Court to recover it. Mr. B. F. DUNNING appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. J. K. HAYWARD for the bank. The answer of the bank did not deny the fact that plaintiff had been a long time acting as its President, but it was set up that in June last he resigned his position, and severed all connection with it by selling out his $25,000 worth of stock; that since June last he has performed no service for the bank, and that therefore there is no salary due to him.

When the plaintiff rested his case, the counsel for the bank moved that the complaint be dismissed for the reason that the plaintiff had not proved the contract as alleged in the complaint. Also that the contract relied upon is contrary to public policy, and void for the reason that under the act of Congress establishing the national bank system, the plaintiff could not act in the capacity of President of the bank after he had ceased to be a shareholder therein. Another point was made that the resolution as offered shows on its face that there was no valid contract.

Judge ALKER, after listening to the arguments of the respective counsel, said he thought there was no consideration for the resolution which had been put in evidence. Under the act of Congress, it was a nullity, and the defendants had a right to revoke it. The resistance of this claim by the defendants is, in fact, he said, a revocation of that resolution. The Court would, therefore, dismiss the complaint. Mr. DUNNING asked for an order staying proceedings on the part of the defendants, and for time to make up a case on appeal, which was granted.

## BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

### The Fenian Exiles—The Mayor and Street Pavements—Another Veto.

The Board of Aldermen met at 2 P. M. yesterday, Mr. COMAN in the Chair.

The resolution from the other Board appointing a committee to receive the Irish "patriots and exiles," recently released from prison by the English Government, on their arrival in this City, was concurred in.

Resolutions to lay Stow foundation pavement in several of the up-town streets were adopted over the Mayor's veto.

The following message was received and laid over:

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1870.

*To the Board of Aldermen:*

The Mayor returns, without approval, a resolution originating in your Board to authorize the Commissioner of Public Works to advertise for bids and make contract for paving South Fifth-avenue, (known as Laurens-street.) The Mayor objects that the resolution contravenes section 14 of chapter 383 of the Laws of 1870, in so far as the resolution embraces South Fifth-avenue, between Canal and Amity streets, which has been once paved and the assessments duly paid. The intention and spirit of that portion of the section which is applicable to the measure before us, contemplated saving property-owners upon the line of a street already paved, from any second assessment for replacing old pavement with a special pavement—that is, a pavement for laying which there could not arise competition, because it was controlled by a patent. Now it is true that a section along the westerly line of South Fifth-avenue is now unpaved, by reason of its having been widened, under its old name of Laurens-street; yet the property-holders upon this side of the street have been once assessed for the pavement now upon that (and the greatest) part of the street which remains, on the easterly side, unaffected by the widening on the westerly side. It is obvious to the Mayor that, unless a majority of the property-holders between Amity and Canal streets petition for the passage of your resolution, it is illegal for your honorable body to pass, and for him to approve, the resolution in question, as at present framed. And as the resolution is drawn, the entire new block between Amity and Fourth streets cannot be separated from the legal consequences of the resolution, as it affects the other blocks, even if the Mayor should sanction the paving of such one block. This, therefore, is a resolution which the Mayor's non-concurrence must render legally and absolutely inoperative, and allows your honorable body no discretion of reconsideration or reaffirmance.

The Mayor begs to add that he has been furnished with a petition for a stone-block pavement, and signed by a majority of the property-holders on the line of the street in question. A. OAKEY HALL, Mayor.

The Board then adjourned to Monday next.

### Counterfeiting National Bank Notes—Discovery of a New Conspiracy.

FREDERICK WAGNER was arrested, yesterday, on a charge of passing a counterfeit $10 bill, purporting to have been issued by the Farmers' and Manufacturers' Bank of Poughkeepsie, on JOHN BURCKHARDT, of No. 427 Second-avenue. The counterfeit is a new one, and is very cleverly executed. It is not known how much of the bad money has been placed in circulation by the counterfeiters. The counterfeit plate from which the bill in question was printed has not yet been recovered, nor has the name of the engraver been ascertained. A spurious $10 note in imitation of the issue of the First National Bank of Poughkeepsie, was found in WAGNER's possession at the time of his arrest. The accused was sent to Ludlow-street Jail, by Commissioner OSBORN, to await an examination.

### Admissions to the Bar.

Before the General Term, held by Presiding Justice INGRAHAM and Judges BARNARD and CARDOZO, the following-named gentlemen have, after an examination before the Examining Committee and the Committee on Character, been duly admitted as attorneys and counselors in all the Courts of this State:

Michael J. McGrath, Edward J. O'Reilly, Edward Y. Breck, Joseph M. Bowers, George A. Moulton, Wm. Blaikie, Joseph S. Bosworth, Jr., Harold Bateman, John T. Cumming, Hugh Coleman, James E. Carpenter, E. R. DeGrove, James Dickson, Thomas C. E. Ecclesine, Wm. Fanning, Jr., Tallmadge W. Foster, John C. Fraser, Francis W. Gibbons, Wm. J. Hardy, Jr., Wm. K. Hall, George T. Hanning, James Hurst, Philip L. Hoffman, Samuel R. Honey, James H. Ingersoll, Frank H. Jordan, Wm. H. Kipp, Michael J. Kelly, James C. King, Wm. S. Hickley, Stephen S. Lancaster, Aaron Levy, Charles A. Lane, John L. Logan, William H. Morris, Michael K. McCarter, William Montgomery, Jr., George T. Mortimer, John G. H. Myers, John Malohny, J. Louis Miller, Peter Mitchell, Christian G. Moritz, Philip Merkle, Stephen J. Meany, Charles J. Wehrbas, Sylvester E. Nolan, William O'Dwyer, George A. Pease, Samuel A. Purdy, Jr., Wm. M. Purdy, Louis F. Purdy, Louis V. Putney, Edward E. Rice, Charles Raab, Simon M. Rolder, Frank H. Rosenburg, Henry F. Repper, John C. Richardson, Daniel T. Robertson, Wm. F. Scott, Isaac L. Sink, David A. Sachs, Roger M. Sherman, John B. Sweat, Wm. A. Seaver, Sheldon B. Shaw, Simon Sutton, Chas. M. Schieffelin, Daniel P. Smith, Charles Schaffner, Joseph J. Tinelli, Wm. H. Tilton, Wm. W. Tompkins, John Theall, Thos. Thomas, M. Tyng, Richard M. Tweed, Hugo Von Brandenstein, August P. Wagener, Wm. G. Woodruff, Edward Welch, Isaac Wyman, Henry Wood.

## MINISTERIAL INDEPENDENCE.

### The Subject Considered by the Methodist Preacher's Association on Ministerial Independence—Are their Circumstances Favorable or Otherwise?—Interesting Discussion by Rev. Messrs. Stratton, Foss, Taylor and Buckley.

After an adjournment of three weeks for the holidays the Methodist Preacher's Association met yesterday. There was a large attendance of ministers present, and a few ladies. The very interesting topic of ministerial independence was discussed, Rev. R. M. STRATTON, of Lexington-avenue M. E. Church, leading. The question technically put was: Are the circumstances of the American clergy favorable to independence of thought and fidelity of utterance? Mr. STRATTON contrasted the conditions of the American pulpits with those of European countries, where "benefices," or "livings," are doled out by the State or by patrons among the nobility, and where he deemed it almost impossible for a minister to be bold and independent in thought or utterance, unless he was also pecuniarily independent of the State or the patron. On the other hand dissenting ministers in England, France, Germany or Scotland were dependent upon their congregations, and the closing up of a rich man's pocket might and probably would interfere with a minister's independence. And this would be especially true if intelligence and spirituality were not made a *sine qua non* for admission to the ministry, as it is not in the Episcopal or Established Church.

Rev. Dr. FOSS thought that the circumstances of the ministry here are far better than anywhere else and there is no better dependence than upon the people. A man who quails not before rich men but utters the truth of God according to his own convictions is on the high road to popularity. And his own experience is that no man or class of men is so ready to hear their sins denounced from the pulpit than the very men who are guilty of such sins. He had been settled pastor over three of the wealthiest churches in this City, he claimed that no man could charge him with suppressing the truth toward any man or class. And he did not think it became Methodist ministers who are settled over churches at most for only three years to cut and trim lest some pew-holder should give up his seat. Better have a free church or an empty one than to stifle conviction in this way. He could not understand how any minister could think of it for a moment.

Rev. GEO. L. TAYLOR enumerated four conditions of a country that may and do affect the ministry: 1. The ecclesiastical, such State churches as in England, Scotland, &c., but he thought that as between the voluntary and the patronizing principle there is absolutely very little difference, and they right themselves in the end. 2. The political, whether monarchical or democratic. The reverence for the pulpit is much greater in the former than in the latter. Here, for instance, ministers and their utterances are discussed in the same spirit and just as unsparingly as any other person or thing. The political circumstances of monarchical countries are, therefore, more favorable to independence of thought and utterance than of democratic. Nevertheless, in every country where a reform movement has taken place the ministers have invariably thrown themselves upon the people for support. 3. The intellectual. An unintelligent ministry can never be an independent ministry. The freedom of the mind is far higher than political freedom, and the situation of the American pulpit is in this regard extremely favorable. There is much more intellectual independence among the American ministry than can be found among any others on the face of the globe. 4. The spiritual condition. The man who is spiritually free is free under any and all circumstances. And the universal church of America demands a higher tone of spiritual life than any other. And there has never been a church in the world that has done more to convert and mold the masses Godward than has been done here. And taking all these circumstances together, or, omitting the first, which balances itself under both systems of government, Mr. TAYLOR deems the circumstances of the American pulpit highly favorable to independence of thought and freedom of utterance.

Rev. Mr. BUCKLEY, while believing that the American clergy are more favorably circumstanced for fidelity and independence of thought and utterance, still believed with DE TOCQUEVILLE, that there is a tyranny existing in democratic Governments which tends to repress certain truths as facts, as great as under monarchical Governments. And some of these embarrassing circumstances had come within his own knowledge. During our late war he remembered that the political circumstances surrounding ministers, North and South, and in the border States, were such as to prevent the freedom of utterance upon the great sin of slavery, except by one man here and there, who was willing to become a scape-goat for the sins of others, and for his own conviction to duty and right. He remembered also that a General Conference of the Methodist Church had passed a vote of censure on some of its members who dared to attend abolition meetings, and there were only found fourteen men to vote in the negative. He found the same principle true in regard to the temperance cause. When he began his ministry in New-Hampshire, he was chosen Grand Chaplain of the Grand Lodge of Free Masons, and he thought it was a splendid thing, and that he would have a fine chance to utter his own sentiments freely, backed up by such a constituency. But he very soon learned that freedom of thought and utterance were incompatible with his relation to the Masonic fraternity, and he speedily cut it. He was next advised to join the Odd-fellows' Order, and, being still young and green, he did so. And after the ceremony of initiation was over, the first person he saw was one of the vilest rum-sellers of the town, who, stretching out his hand, greeted him "Brother BUCKLEY on this common platform." [Roars of laughter.] He (BUCKLEY) never entered an Odd-fellows' lodge since. He would not have been seen associating with such a man, or even speaking to him on the street, except to try and lead him to Christ, and this common platform was too much for him. His own conclusion, therefore, is that outside of the Christian pulpit there are no circumstances favorable to independence of thought or utterance. He knew of a minister in New-Hampshire who allowed an anti-temperance man to be elected to the Legislature, while he (the minister) had it in his power to defeat him, and, though he was a good temperance man, he held his peace because his Masonic lodge forbade him to speak, and bound him so firmly that he could not speak freely. The same thing is true in regard to dancing and kindred vices. Still he was convinced that the people do not like time-servers, and the American pulpit is more independent in point of style, language, matter, &c., than any other on the globe.

The topic was continued for discussion at the next meeting.

Miss RANDALL was introduced to the meeting, and, by unanimous request, read with very fine effect GEO. W. BUNGAY's poem on "The Church Bells," in which the denominational peculiarities of each church are supposed to be uttered forth by the bells. Adjourned.

### The Williamsburg Tragedy—Death of Mr. Wilson.

The tragedy at the Grand-street Ferry, Williamsburg, on Sunday morning, the particulars of which were given yesterday, culminated at six o'clock yesterday morning in the death of GEORGE WILSON, he having expired at that hour at the residence of his stepfather, No. 38 Washington-street, Greenpoint. SILVIE MAILLARD, his assailant, was arraigned before Justice VOORHIES yesterday morning, and that magistrate committed him to await the action of Coroner WHITEHILL. The sad tragedy has excited a profound sensation in Williamsburg.

### The Gold Exchange Room Again Occupied—The Opening Yesterday—Speeches and General Felicitations.

The members of the Gold Exchange assembled in their room yesterday morning, and upon the regular opening of the Board speeches were called for and the demands were responded to by the Vice-President and the Secretary, Mr. THOMAS P. AKERS. The latter in the course of his remarks said the scene there presented reminded him of the first opening of the Exchange on the 24th of July, 1865, since which time many changes had been made. There were at that time 384 members and 163 attorneys, and all of the latter class had disappeared. Of those who were then members of the Board 17 have died and 34 have failed, while 130 have sold their seats, so that of the 547 members, when the Exchange started, only 213 now remain. But while the Association has lost 171 members, it has gained 135 by election and 120 by transfer of membership, and now there are 211 attorneys and 468 members, making a total of 679 on the roll. He said that since the commencement of business in this room the machinery of the Exchange had been very much improved. They now had a Clearing-house which enabled the Exchange to transact a larger business with fewer errors than was done by any other institution in the world. The Gold Exchange has now, he said, become a great business necessity. From the beginning it has been denounced by the pulpit and by some members of the Press, while merchants, who have availed themselves of its privileges, have been lavish in their denunciations of it. But it could be said of the members of the Exchange that they had a higher sense of the binding obligations of contracts than most business men, and notwithstanding the fact that contracts were made verbally and rarely in writing, there had never been an attempt to repudiate a single one on the part of any member of the Exchange. The members of the organization had ever been liberal in their donations to all charities, and the cry of distress was never raised in vain, from whatever cause it came. Whatever might be said of the Gold Exchange, he said that he for one was proud of his connection with it. He expressed a wish that the members might prosper in business, and enjoy every social blessing. The Exchange then passed a resolution thanking the Stock Board for granting them the use of their room in the interim, while the Gold Room was being fitted up, and proceeded to business. The members were profuse in their commendations of the taste displayed by Messrs. R. H. FOOTE, T. F. B. PARKER and WM. B. SANCTON, the committee having in charge the repairs of the room, which has been fitted up in splendid style, with new chairs, new ring and rail, and frescoed ceiling, and fresh paint, giving it a very neat and comfortable appearance.

## THE CUSTOM-HOUSE.

### Statistics of the Past Year—Amount of Duties Paid—Nationality of Vessels—Withdrawals for Export.

The subjoined table shows the amount of duties collected during the past three years. It will be seen that there has been a gradual increase, showing a growth of importations and more thorough collection of duties:

| | |
|---|---|
| 1868 | $113,203,712 62 |
| 1869 | 125,019,718 09 |
| 1870 | 135,370,996 85 |

The following is the statement of last month, as compared with the same month in various years:

| | |
|---|---|
| December, 1868 | $6,327,300 78 |
| December, 1869 | 6,590,948 85 |
| December, 1870 | 7,699,279 94 |

The following table gives an analysis of the receipts for last year, showing the amount received from goods entered for consumption and placed in bonded warehouse:

| | Consumption. | Warehouse. | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| January | $4,959,504 47 | $4,880,998 72 | $9,840,503 19 |
| February | 6,120,635 95 | 5,559,791 15 | 11,690,427 10 |
| March | 6,092,777 48 | 5,884,545 94 | 11,977,323 42 |
| April | 5,796,433 63 | 7,003,164 86 | 12,799,598 49 |
| May | 5,244,358 04 | 6,229,054 21 | 11,473,412 25 |
| June | 4,899,295 79 | 4,841,254 10 | 9,740,549 89 |
| July | 5,737,895 12 | 4,854,947 25 | 10,592,842 37 |
| August | 8,318,246 55 | 6,760,266 45 | 15,078,513 00 |
| September | 7,960,528 54 | 6,221,987 58 | 14,182,516 12 |
| October | 6,193,999 44 | 4,967,245 48 | 11,164,258 91 |
| November | 5,605,012 19 | 3,412,811 13 | 9,017,827 82 |
| December | 4,967,855 95 | 2,728,270 49 | 7,699,279 94 |

The following table gives the number of entries for consumption and for bonded warehouse during the last six months; also the number of passengers arrived and the amount of duties collected from them:

| | July. | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Consumption | 7,610 | 8,941 | 8,581 | 8,050 | 8,420 | 7,343 |
| Warehouse | 1,181 | 1,761 | 1,422 | 1,434 | 1,726 | 1,612 |
| No. of steamers | 38 | 33 | 28 | 29 | 39 | 29 |
| No. cabin pas'grs | 112 | 190 | 214 | 145 | 93 | 47 |

Amount of duty paid: July, $4,532 12; August, $5,370 53; September, $5,942 72; October, $5,068 75; November, $2,523 90; December, $1,274 78.

Steerage passengers: July, 19,831; August, 14,979; September, 12,949; October, 13,019; November, 15,367; December, 7,521.

Amount of duty paid: July, $1,059 50; August, $1,704 81; September, $1,266 20; October, $1,214 60; November, $1,177 12; December, $815 80.

The following table shows the number of vessels entered from foreign and domestic ports during the last half of 1870:

| | July. | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Entered from foreign ports | 483 | 451 | 338 | 360 | 322 | 278 |
| Entered from domestic ports | 291 | 323 | 266 | 381 | 455 | 285 |
| Cleared for foreign ports | 353 | 358 | 351 | 303 | 324 | 356 |
| Cleared for domestic ports | 369 | 364 | 433 | 460 | 419 | 418 |
| American | 241 | 117 | 135 | 151 | 152 | 130 |
| British | 161 | 199 | 154 | 158 | 139 | 116 |
| North German | 27 | 29 | 15 | 12 | 17 | 7 |
| Italian | 20 | 5 | 6 | 8 | 5 | 1 |
| Norwegian | 16 | 14 | 8 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| Swedish | .. | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Danish | 7 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 2 |
| Dutch | 4 | 1 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 2 |
| French | 1 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| Spanish | 1 | 4 | 4 | 4 | .. | 4 |
| Portuguese | 1 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Austrian | 3 | 3 | 3 | .. | .. | .. |
| Russian | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. |
| Mexican | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. |
| Brazilian | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Liberian | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Belgian | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| Argentine | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .. |
| Nicaraguan | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. |

It will be observed that the entries during July and August foot up an equal number—774—which is simply a very unusual circumstance, and is mentioned as such.

The following shows the entries for transportation and export during the last six months of 1870:

| | July. | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Withdrawals for foreign export | 204 | 219 | 215 | 229 | 238 | 249 |
| Re-warehouse for foreign export | 76 | 73 | 56 | 59 | 43 | 48 |
| Warehouse for foreign export | 87 | 60 | 82 | 90 | 126 | 101 |
| Withdrawals for transportation and export to Canada | 160 | 119 | 273 | 216 | 206 | 101 |
| Warehouse for transportation and export to Canada | 69 | 78 | 88 | 48 | 50 | 68 |
| Warehouse for transportation in United States | 98 | 112 | 100 | 72 | 101 | 126 |
| Withdrawals for transportation in United States | 89 | 116 | 124 | 270 | 341 | 900 |
| Withdrawals for transportation and export to Mexico | 4 | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. |
| Warehouse for transportation and export to Mexico | 2 | .. | 3 | 1 | .. | 7 |
| Foreign exports, Class 2 | 66 | 60 | 68 | 80 | 73 | 71 |
| Canada exports, Class 2 | 5 | 4 | 2 | 9 | 4 | 1 |
| Mexico exports, Class 2 | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | 9 | .. |
| Withdrawals for transfer and manufacture | 12 | 5 | 9 | 9 | 10 | 12 |

A noticeable fact in the above table is that the withdrawals for transportation in the United States were very large during December, because of the new tariff going into operation on the 1st inst.

The following table shows the total receipts for Customs at this port during the fiscal periods below named:

| | |
|---|---|
| July to December, 1868 | $57,345,963 97 |
| January to June, 1869 | 63,466,439 88 |
| July to December, 1869 | 61,554,108 84 |
| January to June, 1870 | 67,521,814 34 |
| July to December, 1870 | 67,735,338 16 |

## POLICE DERELICTIONS.

### Four More Patrolmen Dismissed—Some Interesting Cases.

There were forty-seven charges against policemen disposed of yesterday by President BOSWORTH. Before the close of the trials the guillotine fell on four more patrolmen, none of whom had been more than six months on the force.

Patrolmen JOHN REILLEY, of the Twenty-third Precinct, while on sick leave, entered the Twenty-first Precinct Station-house under the influence of liquor, and when spoken to by Sergt. CONNELLY, abused him soundly. REILLEY was also charged with being absent from duty, without leave, for eleven hours. The Commissioners at once discharged him. He has been on the force six months lacking three days.

Patrolman TIMOTHY CUNNINGHAM, of the Tenth Precinct, who has been on the force but three months, on the evening of the 2d inst. entered the Eldridge-street Police Station so much under the influence of liquor as to be incapable of performing his duty. He also was dismissed.

Doorman PATRICK F. SULLIVAN, of the Tenth Precinct, neglected to close the door of the cell where JAMES HARTT, a well-known burglar, was confined, he having been directed to look carefully after the prisoner, and in consequence of the doorman's neglect the prisoner escaped. SULLIVAN was dismissed.

Patrolman HUGH DALY, of the Twelfth Precinct, who has been but eleven days on the force, was on the night of the 3d inst. found drunk on post. He was dismissed.

Sergt. ANDREW DOYLE, of the Seventh Precinct, was complained of for failing to hold Patrolman FLYNN, of the Thirteenth Precinct, who had been arrested for disorderly conduct. The Sergeant said he thought that the Commissioners were vested with the power to discipline the force, and he supposed that reporting the man was sufficient. President BOSWORTH said he wished it understood that the members of the force were to be treated with no more leniency than other citizens. If found derelict they were to be locked up, instead of allowing them to go and commit fresh depredations.

Doorman TERENCE FITZPATRICK, of the Central Office, was charged with being under the influence of liquor on Dec. 27. He acknowledged having taken one glass of liquor. Mr. WEBB, who has charge of the doormen, gave him an excellent character, saying it was the first time he had been derelect. Referred to the Board.

D. WEMYSS JOBSON, a somewhat noted character, complained of Sergt. OBED FIRTH, of the Second Precinct, for failing to hold WILLIAM H. REAGAN, a liquor-dealer, of No. 5 Beekman-street, who struck him across the face with a book. The evidence, which was very voluminous, went to show that JOBSON ate and drank in the place, and refused to pay for what he had, but subsequently offered to sell REAGAN a book, and the latter hit him on the head with the book. President BOSWORTH said he would carefully consider the case.

### Great Labor for Small Gains—Operations of a Gang of Thieves Around Washington-Square.

Sunday and Monday, Jan. 1 and 2, being holidays, were favorable to the operations of New-York thieves, and they availed themselves of the circumstances to break into stores on Broadway and other streets, and rob them of valuables. A gang numbering, it is supposed, three persons, broke into the basement of E. P. DUTTON & Co.'s book-store, Broadway and Washington-place, on Monday night, and then entering the office on the ground floor set to work deliberately in Mr. DUTTON's office and pried open his safe, from which they stole $600 which had been hastily thrown into it on Saturday night. In the burglar-proof chest there lay $30,000 worth of United States bonds, which they made an attempt to get, but failing, gave up the effort. They, however, ransacked all the papers and found the keys of another safe in the cashier's office, which they opened, and also abstracted some money and valuables which, together with the other and $25 worth of postage stamps, made an aggregate of $1,000. The thieves also stole from Mr. ASCHER, who keeps the stationery department, about $150 worth of gold pens, opera glasses, pen-knives, &c., which they selected deliberately in the office. The house and store have been put in thorough order since to receive any midnight prowlers who may call there again. The policeman on that beat, and the private watchman, know nothing about the burglary, but, as usual in such cases, "the Police are on the track" of the thieves, and expect to catch them by-and-by—if they can. The burglars left by a door in the rear of the store, which opens on a hallway, and thence on Washington-place.

On the same evening a tailor's store in the vicinity was also entered and several pieces of cloth were carried away. The policeman finding the door open, instead of entering to see whether burglars were inside or not, went over to the next block to inquire of Mr. MORGAN, the owner, whether he had left the building open. When he returned again he found a piece of cloth in the hallway, where it had been dropped during the hasty flight of the scoundrels, evidently during the opportunity allowed by the policeman's smartness. Other places in the vicinity of Washington-square were visited about the same time, and probably by members of the same gang of thieves, who, it is hoped, may ere long be caught and caged.

## THE NATIONAL GUARD.

### Adjutant-General's Report—Condition of the State Forces.

The annual report of Adjt.-Gen. FRANKLIN TOWNSEND has been received. He states the condition of the National Guard is very satisfactory, and announces that never before, in time of peace at least, has this important branch of the State Government enlisted the interest of the people so much as at present; and the result is, that in localities where heretofore little, if any, disposition has existed on the part of either the local authorities or the citizens to aid the National Guard, great interest is now manifested, and liberal appropriations of money have been made. It is a matter of great importance to the State and to the country, that the National Guard should be maintained in such a state of discipline and efficiency as will make it available in case of emergency. To keep it in such a condition will require an annual appropriation from the State of $200,000. The cities and towns in which the various organizations are located, contribute liberally toward their maintenance. The officers and soldiers of the National Guard render voluntary service at very considerable personal sacrifice of time and money, for which the exemption from jury duty and from a trifling amount of taxation, is no compensation.

The reviews of the different organizations proved satisfactory. During the past year the following changes have been made in the organization: One brigade and one regiment of cavalry, five regiments of infantry and one battalion of artillery have been disbanded; seven regiments of infantry have been reduced to battalions; and one regiment of infantry and one battery of artillery have been organized. And now the National Guard consists of eight divisions, twenty-four brigades, two regiments, one battalion and seven separate troops cavalry; two battalions and eleven separate batteries of artillery; thirty-nine regiments and seven battalions of infantry; and the grand aggregate of the force is 24,285 officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates. The Adjutant-General is impressed with the belief that the advantages derived in the short time devoted to encampments are more than counterbalanced by the great expense to the State which attends them, and the inconvenience occasioned by the loss of time, and consequent injury to business, to which the officers and men are subjected by reason of their absence from their regular pursuits for several consecutive days. Field days for target practice, at which the men might obtain a perfect knowledge of the weapon with which they are armed, and acquire confidence, skill, and efficiency in its use, would, in my opinion, be preferable, and inure in a much greater degree to the benefit of the service. The mere routine of camp life will be easily learned when the troops are called to active duty.

The military code enacted at the last session of the Legislature changed the mode of furnishing uniforms. Instead of issuing them directly by the State, through the Quartermaster-General's Department, as was done under previous laws, provision is now made for an annual payment to each organization (to be devoted exclusively to the procuring of uniforms) of a sum equal to $5 for every non-commissioned officer, musician and private who has, during the year, paraded the number of times required by the military code. To inaugurate this new system fairly, and to place all on an equal footing, the several organizations have been completely uniformed and equipped. To do this required a larger expenditure than was anticipated, necessitating a special appropriation to supply the deficiency which exists, which can be made good hereafter from the annual appropriation of $200,000. Now that the superiority of breech-loaders has been so fully demonstrated in actual warfare, that there should be no further delay in exchanging the muzzle-loading rifled muskets, with which the infantry of the National Guard is armed, for the most approved arm of the kind loading at the breech. Gen. TOWNSEND expresses the hope that there may be recovered from the United States, on account of the war claims, a sufficient sum in excess of the special tax due from this State to pay the expense of the proposed exchange of arms. There is so much unavoidable delay in getting those accounts settled that an appropriation is asked for to accomplish the object at once.

The Legislature having declined to adopt the recommendations made last year, that all the arsenals and armories belonging to the State, other than those located in the cities of New-York, Albany and Buffalo, should be turned over to the county authorities of the localities in which they are situated, and that those authorities be required to take care of them, it became necessary during the past year to expend a considerable sum of the money appropriated for military purposes in making the repairs required to preserve the property; and there yet remains much to be done in that way to put the buildings in good condition, and annually thereafter some money will be needed to meet the cost of the repairs indispensable to their preservation. The additional land required for the purposes of the State Arsenal in the City of New-York, the proceedings for taking which, by the right of eminent domain, had been commenced, has been obtained, and all the provisions of the special act relating to that Arsenal passed in 1869, have been complied with.

The Bureau of Military Statistics continues in the same condition, at less expense. The State military agencies have collected $1,920 14 for soldiers. The prosecution of war claims against the United States has been pressed with vigor during the past year, and one or more clerks have been constantly engaged on them. Notwithstanding all the difficulties that are met with in obtaining the signatures of the parties to whom the military property of the State was issued, and also the other evidence required to make the vouchers satisfactory to the Treasury Department, there have been finally passed and allowed claims to the amount of $605,051 29, which reduces the amount of those suspended to $327,081 53. There are many equally just claims of a like character, and amounting to several hundred thousand dollars yet to be presented.

### Enlistment of Colored Soldiers During The Rebellion—Action to Recover for Services Against Bounty Brokers.

One JOHN PHYFE brought an action against CONSTANT COOK and HENRY SHERWOOD, in the Supreme Court of this district, to recover $6,950, for services alleged to have been rendered by the plaintiff for the defendants in procuring colored men to enlist in the United States Army during the late rebellion. The county officers of Steuben, in this State, suspecting that the defendants were not reliable agents, commenced an action to restrain them from receiving the bounties which had been offered to those colored men who enlisted. From affidavits which were read on a motion made by the defendants to change the place of trial from this City to Steuben County, it appears that the defendants made application to some officials in Albany to aid them, and that by means of political influence they succeeded in getting a large sum, by way of bounties, to which they were not entitled, and that a suit has been brought by the Attorney-General of the State for the purpose of recovering the money. The motion to change the place of trial was argued before Judge SUTHERLAND, and that Judge yesterday rendered a decision denying the motion, with $10 costs to the plaintiff to abide the event.

For the motion Messrs. DOOLITTLE, DAVIS & NELSON; ALBERT DAY for the plaintiff opposing the motion.

### Sentence of a Dishonest Domestic, and Other Offenders.

At the Court of General Sessions, before Judge BEDFORD, yesterday, MARY SMITH, a domestic, was convicted of stealing a watch and several articles of clothing from MAX ROSENTHAL, of No. 220 East Seventh-street. The theft was committed within two weeks after the time that the accused went to work for the complainant. As there was some doubt about the value of the goods stolen, she was only sent to the Penitentiary for three months. JOHN FISHER subsequently pleaded guilty to entering the stable of Mr. L. PATTERSON, at No. 17 First-street. The counsel for the prisoner offered to introduce evidence of previous good character, but Judge BEDFORD said that he knew him to be an old offender. He was sent to State Prison for five years. THOMAS EVANS, colored, ex-convict, was convicted of cutting CHARLES CHAPEL's throat with a razor, at an underground place in Baxter-street. He was sent to State Prison for five years. In passing sentence Judge BEDFORD expressed his regret that the law did not permit him to impose more severe punishment. NELLIE SMITH confessed to having stolen $25 from JOHN MARK, and was sent to Blackwell's Island for three months. GABRIEL SCHULTHEIS was acquitted of a charge of cutting JOHN FISHER in the face with a pen-knife. The Court then adjourned until this morning.

## THE STOKES CASE.

### Examination before Justice Dowling—Statements of the Complainant and Prisoner—Stokes Held for Examination.

Justice DOWLING held an examination yesterday at the Tombs, in the case of EDWARD S. STOKES, who was arrested for the embezzlement of $27,500 from the Brooklyn Refinery Company. The complainant, WM. A. BYERS, Treasurer for the Company, testified that he had ascertained on Saturday last that F. W. DEVOE, of Fulton-street, had given the accused three checks on the Importers' and Traders' National Bank, for the aggregate amount of $27,500, and that STOKES had drawn the money on his own account and deposited it in the Fulton National Bank. The money had been drawn by STOKES after depositing it, leaving a small balance. He saw STOKES in the office, at No. 32 Pine-street, before he had heard of the checks, when the accused made no mention of them. The Company kept its account in the Fourth National Bank, and the witness had ascertained that STOKES had paid in none of the money to the credit of the Company.

On cross-examination Mr. BYERS stated that the Company had its works at Greenpoint, L. I., on grounds leased from Mrs. NANCY STOKES, mother of the prisoner, the lease being obtained through him by assignment for five years. The lease contained a clause giving the owner right of re-entry if the rent was not paid or a certain still not erected. This clause had been canceled on payment of $500 per month to STOKES, as the still was not put up. The Company comprised three individuals—HENRY HARLEY, President; E. S. STOKES, Secretary; and W. A. BYERS, Treasurer. Mr. HARLEY put in forty-five per cent. of the capital, Mr. STOKES thirty and Mr. BYERS twenty-five per cent. The witness had, since Thanksgiving Day, collected nearly $200,000 in behalf of the Company, and deposited the same with JAY COOKE & Co., as his private account. The cause of this was the unavoidable absence from town of Mr. HARLEY, the President, who had authorized the private deposits in order that witness might draw checks and pay the debts of the Company. Nearly all of the $200,000 so deposited had been since paid out for the Company. The lease had been given to HORACE STOKES, a brother of the prisoner, who was to take it to his mother for her acknowledgment of cancellation, but it had not been returned.

Mr. STOKES was then placed on the stand to testify in his own behalf, when he stated that he was aware that the Company's affairs were in a disordered condition, and finding that the Treasurer was depositing the funds of the Company in his own name, he considered that he had a right to protect his own interests by securing the money received from DEVOE. He had paid $500 of the money in wages to employes, and the remainder of the money was in the bank and in a parlor at the Hoffman House.

HORACE STOKES testified that he had given the lease to BYERS, and had not seen it since.

The Magistrate decided to hold the accused for further examination in the sum of $28,000, and the case was adjourned until some future day, when counsel will offer argument. The following letter was, yesterday, addressed to a contemporary:

In this morning's edition of the New-York *Sun* I notice an article entitled, "Arrest of Mr. E. S. STOKES," which is calculated and probably designed to prejudice me in the mind of the public. It is possible that malice may be satisfied and personal hostility prompted by the publication of statements disparaging to my integrity and manhood, but I cannot understand how the public are to be enlightened or the character of a newspaper can be improved by the publication of scandal. Please oblige me by publishing the following affidavit touching my conduct on the occasion referred to in the article of which I complain:

*State, County and City of New-York, ss.:* EDWARD S. STOKES, being duly sworn, deposes and says that all the statements contained in the following extract from the *Sun* of the 9th inst., relating to the pursuit and arrest of the deponent, which represent him, the deponent, as having in any way attempted to escape from the officers, are false, and without any foundation in fact whatever:

> RUST and his men covered all the points where they thought the bird might be found, including the Worth House, where STOKES and his wife have rooms. Mr. ALBERT KINGSLAND, who volunteered his assistance because he was well acquainted with the culprit's person, and with Mr. HARLEY, ascertained that he was not there all Saturday night, but saw him driving in a carriage from the Hoffman House down Twenty-third-street. He followed the carriage to No. 359 West Twenty-third-street, the residence of Miss JOSEPHINE MANSFIELD, but finding that he was tracked, left that house and was driven rapidly to Miss AMELIA GRAHAM'S, No. 121 West Thirteenth-street.

And deponent further says that he did not leave the Hoffman House in a carriage, nor in any other way, and go to Miss MANSFIELD'S, in Twenty-third-street, and from there to Miss AMELIA GRAHAM'S, in Thirteenth-street, on the day mentioned, nor on any other day, as is represented in the foregoing. ED. S. STOKES.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 9th day of January, 1871.

GEO. MIDDLETON, Commissioner of Deeds, City of New-York.

## Base-Ball—The Flyaways Declared Junior Champions.

The Judiciary Committee of the National Association of Junior Base-ball Players met on Friday, at the "Study," in Hudson-street, to render their decision on the charges preferred by the Flyaway Club, of New-York, against the Putnams, of Troy. These charges represented that the Flyaway Club had challenged the Putnam Club to play on last Thanksgiving Day, Nov. 24, 1870, at Troy, in obedience of the order of the National Association, for the silver ball and junior championship of the United States. This challenge the Putnams would not honor, and did not accept until the Flyaways presented themselves in Troy on the morning of Thanksgiving Day, ready to play the Putnams or claim a forfeit of the silver ball. Thus cornered, and further evasion being impossible, the latter agreed to play, and set down 2 P. M. as the time, and the Haymakers' ground as the place at which to contest. Prompt on time the Flyaways were on hand with their best nine players, but the Putnams evinced no disposition to fulfill their engagement. They evidently feared the strong and well-practiced team of New-Yorkers, and well they might. After much delay the Putnams presented themselves, but had no bases set on the ground and but one broken bat. The Captain of the Flyaways believing "delays were dangerous," urged the Trojans to produce the requisites for play, which they pretended to do but did not. After waiting one hour and a half from the set time, the Captain of the Flyaways claimed the game as a forfeit, it then being too dark to play even five innings, and more than thirty minutes having elapsed from the time agreed on to commence. The above facts being presented in proper form to the "Judiciary" within ten days, a meeting was called at Tammany Hall, New-York, on Dec. 14, 1870, where the case was argued for five hours, when it was adjourned to the 25th inst., at the same place. Here, after four hours' further argument, the case was closed and the "Judiciary" reserved their decision which was rendered last Friday evening, at the "Study"—the vote of the Committee being unanimously in favor of the Flyaways on the main question.

## LAW REPORTS.

### COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

*Held by Ingraham, P. J., and Barnard and Cardozo, JJ.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.*

Nos.
112—Sammis vs. Phillips, &c.
258—Ritterhouse vs. Binninger.
128—Hollerrer vs. Rufner.
139—Verhaven vs. Manufacturers' Nat. Bk.
140—Wetmore vs. Candee.
141—Smith vs. Spencer.
142—Blascoer vs. Schattman.
143—Hartley vs. James.
145—Dibble vs. Camp.
146—Heineman vs. Heard.
147—Reford vs. Peck.
148—Osgood, Receiver, vs. Stevens.

Nos.
149—Davis vs. Colgate.
150—Sharkey vs. Kelly.
151—Same vs. Same.
154—Clancey vs. Byrne.
155—Adler vs. Doherty.
156—Trimm vs. Marsh.
157—Winch vs. The Mayor of N. Y., &c.
158—Baker vs. Byrne.
159—Barney vs. Burstenbinder.
160—Hancock vs. Gomes.
161—Shepard vs. Justice.
162—Cowles vs. Barnard.
163—Bingham, Receiver, &c., vs. Disbrow.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

*Part II.—Held by Van Brunt, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.*

Nos.
1518—Sampson & Romer vs. Wood.
856—Hershfield vs. Levy.
800—Leyer vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.
1814—Winslow vs. Dibble.
336—Huntington vs. Atlantic Mail Steamship Co.
2430—National Bank of the Commonwealth vs. Vetterlein.
1881—Smith vs. Linsheimer.
1906—Zimmerman vs. Schrenfeldt.
138—Roach vs. Poznanskie.

Nos.
248—Brett vs. North American S. S. Co.
260—Wright vs. Holbrook.
76—Sloane vs. Elmer.
128—Allaire Works vs. Thomas.
188—Strauss vs. Wells, President, &c.
258—Stagg vs. Cumberland and Pennsylvania Coal Co.
272—Stokes vs. Johnson.
256—Brodie vs. Andrews.
356—Sterne vs. Leom.
20—Tenth National Bank of New-York City vs. Darragh.
24—Bliss vs. Levy.
1752—McKnight vs. Devlin.

CIRCUIT—PART I.

Stands adjourned to Monday, the 16th inst., at 11 A. M., on account of the Oyer and Terminer.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

*Held by Sutherland, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Calendar called at 12 M.*

Nos.
23—Leparle vs. Leparle.
49—Durand vs. Hobbs.
50—Worster vs. Clarke.
73—Everitt vs. Garrison.
79—Burrell vs. Raphael.
88—Orcutt vs. Merriam.

Nos.
133—American Bureau of Mines vs. Weed.
134—Hobbs vs. Durand.
150—Holzborn vs. Friedenberg.

The call commences at No. 164—Hughes vs. Monaghan.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

*Part I.—Held by McCunn, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.*

Nos.
97—Costello vs. Casey.
191—Sturne vs. Great Western Ins. Co.
307—Myron vs. Third-avenue Railroad Co.
1043—— vs. ——.
475—Scott vs. Finnegan.
73—Goodenough Horse Shoe Co. vs. Grocers' Fire Ins. Co.
171—Villaret vs. O'Brien.
[illegible]—Claflin vs. Rosenburg.

451—Alexander vs. Bleecker-street R. R. Co.
447—Fiederman vs. O'Brien.
167—Feeny vs. O'Brien.
157—Holmes vs. Roberts.
1173—— vs. ——.
313—Carrie vs. Schvening.
279—Solomon vs. Holzwasser.
297—Filley vs. Gilman.

SUPREME COURT—TRIAL TERM.

*Part II.—Held by Freedman, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.*

Nos.
578—McArthur vs. Cassidy.
548—Mendelsohn vs. Stein.
454—Miner vs. The Mayor.
570—Morganthan vs. Hensley.
442—Keine vs. McCormack.
146—Campbell vs. Preterre.
506—Simonson vs. Walker.

576—Justh vs. Nat. Bank of Commonwealth.
394—Harrison vs. Tinker.
1172—— vs. ——.
594—Klein vs. Young.
512—Beckwith vs. Bates.
538—Sayles vs. Collins.
608—Harris vs. O'Brien.
610—Stroub vs. Third-avenue R. R. Co.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

*Part I.—Held by Larremore, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—Set down causes.*

Nos.
221—Wood vs. Zeigler.
163—Scofield vs. Kelly.
278—Levy vs. McNulty.
49—Reinheimer vs. Cent. Park N. & E.R.R.R.

Nos.
566—Bleecker vs. Coulter.
403—Thompson vs. Mers.
446—Schwoedger vs. Honish.

*Regular order of General Calendar.*

Nos.
481—Elsner vs. Johnson.
482—Gregory vs. Forty-second-street Railroad.
484—Van Wick vs. Litchenheim.

Nos.
484½—Parker vs. Washington Ice Co.
485—Jardine vs. Suibet.
486—Ripley vs. Hazleton.
487—Wehle vs. Haviland.
488—Austin vs. Simon.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

*Held by Alker, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.*

Nos.
3049—Rorn vs. O'Brien.
4502—Bradstreet vs. Schonberg.
4518—Darby vs. O'Neill.
4695—Bogert vs. Fisher.
4663—Frank vs. Gratz.
4696—Rosenstein vs. Pollens.
4711—Pike vs. Favor.
4722—Hyman vs. Cohen.

Nos.
4765—Bergman vs. Watts.
4759—Brandt vs. Watts.
4766—Courtney vs. Brockway.
5036—McDonald vs. Masterson.
5171—Kehoe vs. Lynn.
5330—Benedikt vs. Amrein.
5358—Pendrill vs. Beirne.
5359—Shaw vs. Coman.

*Part II.—Held by Gross, J.*

Nos.
4584—Baur vs. Gruber.
4628—McKenzie vs. Devlin.
4065—Thompson vs. Minzheimer.
4467—Tenken vs. Allen.
4694—Leamy vs. Stern.
4674—Friedberger vs. Hirsch.
4713—Darrow vs. Raymond.

4715—Van Pelt vs. Cooper.
4839—Coben vs. Just.
5062—Chichester vs. Western Union Tel. Co.
4802—Lariden vs. Jewett.
4803—King vs. Nelson.
4812—Foley vs. Butler.
4813—Crager vs. Crager.
4814—Ormsby vs. Sledge.

*Part III.—Held by Joachimsen, J.*

Nos.
4778—Bridge vs. Isdell.
5271—Baling vs. Michels.
5353—Barclay vs. Oelthinger.

Nos.
5354—Parsons vs. McRae.
5355—Kimball vs. McRae.
5356—London vs. McRae.
5357—Carlier vs. Antoine.

### DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JAN. 9.

*By Judge Sutherland.*

In the matter of the application to open the Morningside Park; motion granted and reference ordered.

In the matter of opening Madison-avenue; same decision.

In the matter of the petition of A. P. Merrell, Jr.; application to confirm the report, &c., denied.

Warth *vs.* Radde; motion denied, with $10 costs to plaintiff, to abide the event.

Phyfe *vs.* Cook; motion denied, with $10 costs to plaintiff, to abide the event of the action.

Jacob Rice *vs.* Mary E. Rice; reference ordered to inquire into the truth of the facts stated in the affidavits, and report the opinion thereon.

In the matter of the application for the appointment of a general Guardian for Henry P. King; order granted and bond approved.

Newman *vs.* Kelly, (two cases;) order granted.

Baldwin *vs.* Simonet; the Clerk should have allowed trial fee of $30 and two term fees of $20 each.

Short *vs.* Leonard; motion to strike out answer as sham granted, with $10 costs.

Charles J. Pusey *vs.* New Jersey West Line Railroad Company; motion denied, with $10 costs to defendant, to abide the event of the action.

The People, &c., Thomas P. Rightmire *vs.* Michael Connolly; motion denied, without costs.

Altenbrand *vs.* Wengenroth; motion denied, without costs.

Levy *vs.* Fitzgibbons; motion denied, with $10 costs to the plaintiff, to abide the event.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JAN. 9.

*By Chief-Justice Barbour.*

Harman *vs.* Beck, Gill *vs.* Meeker, West *vs.* Kent, Welsh *vs.* Gray, Bixley *vs.* Pomeroy, Gawtry *vs.* Becker, Gray *vs.* Fisk, Brown *vs.* Brinkerhoff; orders granted.

*By Judge McCunn.*

O'Mahony *vs.* Belmont; motion granted.

Lawrence *vs.* Lawrence; cause referred.

### UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—EASTERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK.

DECISION IN A REVENUE CASE.

*Before Judge Benedict.*

*The United States vs. Four Thousand and Eight Hundred Gallons of Spirits.*—This was a proceeding to forfeit a quantity of liquor belonging to Mathew Brady, a distiller. The evidence showed that the distillery had been formerly a grain distillery but was now used as a molasses distillery, and that a mash tub used for grain was left so arranged that it could be used as a fermenting tub, but was not designated as such on the plan of the distillery. There was also a hole through the wall of the cistern room through which whisky could be drawn by a hose, and a hole in the top of the room by which a man could enter.

The Court held that, although it was proved that by using the extra tub as a fermenting tub the capacity of the distillery could be unlawfully increased, the evidence did not show that it had ever been so used. The Court also held that the ninety-sixth section of the Revenue act did not impose a forfeiture of spirits for any act which was punishable otherwise under other sections. It was further held that the nineteenth section of the Revenue act, by the words, "personal property of the distiller used in the business," did not cover whisky found at the distillery.

The information was accordingly dismissed, but a certificate of probable cause of seizure was given.

For the Government, B. F. Tracy; for the distiller, E. T. Wood.

### SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—JAN. 9.

*Before Presiding Justice Ingraham and Judges Cardozo and Barnard.)*

GOLD CONTRACTS—AN IMPORTANT DECISION.

*Milly L. Lampley, Administratrix, &c., Appellant, vs. Whitfield Clark, Respondent.*—This action was brought on a written contract, of which the following is a copy:

> $4,000. CLAYTON, Ala., Jan. 3, 1868.
>
> On the 1st day of January next I promise to pay J. M. Lampley or bearer, $4,000 in gold, or its equivalent in currency, for value received. It being in full pay for the iron-front store-house, in Clayton, built by H. Collins. If said W. Clark is not able to pay at maturity, to be extended twelve months.
>
> WHITFIELD CLARK.

The cause was tried by the Court without a jury, and the Court found as facts that at the time the agreement was made gold was at 40 per cent. premium, and that at the time the contract became due gold was 33½ per cent. premium. As a conclusion of law, the Court found that the equivalent for $4,000 in gold under the contract above mentioned, at the time it became due, was $4,000, and hence gave the plaintiff a judgment for $4,000 and interest, thus refusing to allow the premium on gold. The plaintiff then appealed to the General Term, and the case was argued today. For the plaintiff, or appellant, it was contended by the counsel, Mr. Ira D. Warren, that his client was entitled to recover under this contract one of two things, to wit: $4,000 in gold, or in case she did not recover the amount in gold, then she was entitled to the equivalent in currency. Counsel said, we have asked in the complaint for the equivalent of $4,000 in gold, to be paid to us in currency, and the Court has said that when it gives a judgment for $4,000 which can be paid in currency, it has given us the equivalent of $4,000 in gold. The word "equivalent" means equal in value, excellence, weight, power or effect. (See WORCESTER'S Dictionary.) In the bill introduced in the House of Representatives to sustain the public credit, they provided that United States bonds should be paid in coin. The Senate introduced the amendment, "or its equivalent in currency," and the bill was so passed. This is the exact language of our contract. Would the Court hold, under this law, that the United States bonds referred to could be paid in currency? When the parties agreed that the defendant should pay $4,000 in gold for that store, "or its equivalent in currency," did they not mean that if the defendant did not pay in gold, he should pay currency enough to make the amount paid equal in value to $4,000 in gold? That must, undoubtedly, be held to be the true construction. The contract in question was made since the Legal-tender act was passed, and the plaintiff's testator sold his store, and the defendant bought it with express reference to the then existing state of things. There is, he said, nothing illegal about such a contract. The case of Rodes *vs.* Bronson, decided in the Court of Appeals and by the United States Supreme Court, reported in the 34th New-York Reports, was referred to for the purpose of showing that "a contract to pay a certain number of dollars in gold or silver coin is not distinguishable in principle from a contract to deliver an equal weight of bullion of equal fineness." At the time this case was decided by Judge Sutherland, the case of Rodes *vs.* Bronson had not been decided by the Supreme Court of the United States.

After the argument of counsel, the Court decided that the judgment of Judge Sutherland should be reversed, and it was so ordered.

### SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.—JAN. 9.

*Before Judge Freedman and a Jury.*

A CHILD KILLED BY A RUNAWAY HORSE.

*Henry Voigd vs. Henry Proestler.*—The plaintiff in this case sues to recover $10,000 damages against the defendant, alleging that the negligence of the defendant's servant in permitting his horse and wagon to remain uncared for in the public street, resulted in the horse's running away and killing plaintiff's child. It appeared that the child was about four or five and a half years old, and when killed was on his way to school; that the defendant's horses were untied and feeding in front of the door of his store, when they became frightened and ran on to the sidewalk where the child was. It was left to the jury to say whether the parents were guilty of carelessness in allowing so young a child on the public street; and also whether the child, being sufficiently intelligent to take care of himself, was not guilty of carelessness.

The jury found in favor of plaintiff for the amount of the burial fees, $50.

Hush & Newcombe, for plaintiff; Mr. Egan, for defendant.

### COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.—JAN. 9.

*Before Judges Robinson, Loew and J. F. Daly.*

POWER OF THE DISTRICT COURTS TO INTERPLEAD A DEFENDANT.

*Herman Dwyer, Appellant, vs. Louis Rauch and Frederick Schmitt, Respondents.*—The plaintiff commenced an action in a District Court against Rauch. On the return of the summons, and before answering, Rauch made a motion to interplead one Frederick Schmitt as defendant. The Justice of the Fourth District Court held that he had the power, and that the 122d section of the Code applied to District Courts, and made an order that Rauch pay the money into the Court, and that Schmitt be substituted as a defendant and that Rauch be discharged. The action was thereafter tried, and the Justice rendered judgment that Schmitt was entitled to the money. From this judgment plaintiff appealed, and the General Term of this Court in October, 1869, reversed the judgment, as heretofore reported in this paper. A reargument of the cause was thereafter ordered, and the re-argument took place today. The Court took the papers for consideration.

George Carpenter for plaintiff; A. C. Andrews for defendant Rauch; T. H. Kearney for defendant Schmitt.

### COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.—JAN. 9.

*Before Judge Larremore and a Jury.*

DIVORCED FOR CRUELTY.

*Mary Carey vs. Mathew J. Carey.*—The plaintiff brought this action against her husband, the defendant, to obtain a decree of divorce from bed and board, on the ground of cruel and inhuman treatment. The plaintiff testified on her own behalf that the defendant was of intemperate habits, and that while under the influence of liquor he had struck and kicked her, and used obscene language toward her, and that therefore she was compelled to leave him. Defendant, on his part, denied the statements of the plaintiff as to his cruel treatment and the use of abusive language. He also produced several friends who had known him for years, but who had not seen him drunk, but it was admitted that he had been in the Inebriate Asylum on Blackwell's Island. The jury found a verdict in favor of the plaintiff.

Mr. Whiting for plaintiff; Mr. Townsend for defendant.

PECUNIARY DIFFERENCES BETWEEN LAWYER AND CLIENT.

*Eliza Schoenig vs. Reuben W. Van Pelt.*—The plaintiff in this case claims that during the years 1864 and 1865 the defendant, as her lawyer, had realized from property, on her account, moneys amounting in all to $24,799, of which there is still due her $14,799, for which she now asks judgment. Defendant sets up that not only is the account of the plaintiff, as sued upon, incorrect, but he has accounted to her for all that came into his hands, and that, including the amount paid out on her account, and the legal fees agreed upon between them, she (the plaintiff) is now indebted to him in the sum of $500.

The case has just been begun, and the testimony will probably consume several days.

Ex-Judge Smith for plaintiff; Reuben W. Van Pelt for defendant.

### BROOKLYN CITY COURT.

ACTION AGAINST SURETIES.

*Before Judge Thompson.*

*Charles A. Coe vs. Patrick Cassidy and John E. W. Hopke.*—This is an action brought to recover $2,500 from the defendants as sureties on a lease. The premises upon which the lease was granted consist of a distillery and sixteen lots of ground at the corner of John and Gold streets, Brooklyn. Hezekiah Kelley, the owner of the premises, in the year 1866 rented them, on the 1st of October, to Alexander H. Cunningham for one year, at the rent of $10,000 a year, with the privilege of four years' renewal. The defendants guaranteed the payment of the rent under this lease. On the 30th of October, 1866, Kelley sold the premises to the plaintiff, and assigned his interest in the lease. In September, 1867, Cunningham demanded a renewal of the lease, and on the 1st day of October a renewal of the lease was given by the plaintiff to John B. Harris and Martin Schneider, at the request of Cunningham and with the consent of the defendants. The defendants guaranteed the payment of the rent under this lease also. The suit is brought to recover the amount of rent due for the quarter ending April 1, 1870, which has not been paid.

The defendants allege that their principal surrendered the premises before the 1st of January, 1870, and that the plaintiff accepted the premises, and has since rented them to other persons.

Case still on.

## FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

### Sales at the Stock Exchange—JAN. 9.

FIRST BOARD.

| Amount | Stock | Price |
|---|---|---|
| $3,000 | U. S. 6s '81, R. | 110¼ |
| 70,000 | do. | 110¼ |
| 500 | U. S. 5-20 C., '62. | 108⅝ |
| 3,000 | U. S. 5-20 C., '64. | 108¼ |
| 39,000 | U. S. 5-20 C., '65. | 108⅜ |
| 2,000 | do. c. | 108¼ |
| 25,000 | do. b3. | 108⅜ |
| 19,500 | U. S. 5-20 C., '67. | 107⅞ |
| 55,000 | do. s3. | 107⅞ |
| 10,000 | U.S.5-20 C., '65.n. | 107⅛ |
| 1,000 | U. S. 5-20 C., '68. | 108⅞ |
| 23,000 | do. | 108⅛ |
| 3,000 | U. S. 5s, 10-40 C. | 107⅛ |
| 4,000 | do. | 107⅛ |
| 2,000 | Tenn. St. 6s, old. | 63 |
| 9,000 | do. b. c. | 64 |
| 3,000 | Tenn. St. 6s, new. | 62⅞ |
| 15,000 | do. | 63 |
| 21,000 | do. | 63⅛ |
| 15,000 | do. | 63⅛ |
| 30,000 | do. | 64 |
| 2,000 | Ga. St. 7s, G. Bs. | 94⅛ |
| 5,000 | do. | 94 |
| 5,000 | N. Car. old bds. | 44⅛ |
| 4,000 | do. | 44⅛ |
| 4,500 | S. Car. St. 6s, n., Jan. and July. | 61¼ |
| 12,000 | do. | 61 |
| 10,000 | do. b30. | 61 |
| 10,000 | Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jos. iss. | 88¼ |
| 5,000 | do. | 88⅜ |
| 3,000 | B'lyn 6s, W. L'n | 92¼ |
| 1,000 | N. Y. C. 6s, '83. | 90¾ |
| 6,500 | do. b. c. | 90 |
| 1,000 | Erie 1st M. | 95 |
| 1,000 | Erie 5th M. | 79¾ |
| 3,000 | B., N.Y.& E. 1st. | 90 |
| 22,000 | Cen. Pac. G. Bs. | 90⅜ |
| 10,000 | do. s30. | 90 |
| 1,000 | Un. Pac. 1st M. | 72½ |
| 5,000 | do. | 72 |
| 2,000 | Un. Pac. 7s, Land Grant Bonds. | 54⅛ |
| 1,000 | Un. Pac. 10s, Inc | 35 |
| 2,000 | A. & T. H. 2d Pf. | 83 |
| 1,000 | Tol. & Wab. 2d. | 85 |
| 2,000 | C. & R. I. & Pac. R. 7s. | 96⅞ |
| 3,000 | do. | 97 |
| 6,000 | Mor. & Es. 1st. | 100 |
| 1,000 | N. Mo. 1st M. | 84⅛ |
| 1,000 | St. L. & Iron M. 1st mt'ge bds. | 89⅛ |
| 1,000 | do. | 89⅜ |
| 2,000 | do. | 89⅛ |
| 10,000 | C., C. & I. C. 1st. | 82⅞ |
| 3,000 | do. | 82⅛ |
| 98 | Bk. of Commerce. | 117 |
| 5 | do. | 116⅛ |
| 5 | Nassau Bank. | 106⅛ |
| 5 | Am. Ex. Bank. | 112 |
| 20 | Merchants' Bank. | 113 |
| 100 | D. & H. C. Co. s60. | 120 |
| 99 | West. Un. T Long. | 45⅛ |
| 800 | do. bet. call. | 45⅛ |
| 800 | do. bet. call. | 45⅛ |
| 100 | Mariposa Pf. b.c., c | 9⅛ |
| 10 | Adams Express. | 65 |
| 10 | Am. M. U. bet. call | 42⅛ |
| 17 | do. | 43 |
| 900 | N. Y. C. & C. R. R. | 91⅞ |
| 800 | do. | 91⅞ |
| 500 | do. b60. | 91⅞ |
| 800 | do. bet. call. | 91⅞ |
| 700 | do. | 91⅞ |
| 40,000 | N.Y.C. & H. Cts. | 87⅞ |
| 20,000 | do. bet. call. | 87⅞ |
| 150 | Erie Railway. | 22⅜ |
| 450 | do. | 22⅛ |
| 18 | Reading Railroad. | 99⅜ |
| 200 | do. | 99⅛ |
| 500 | L.S. & M. So. R. R. | 92⅜ |
| 1,400 | do. bet. call. | 92⅛ |
| 1,500 | do. | 92⅛ |
| 168 | N. J. Cen. R. R. | 101⅛ |
| 27 | Panama R. | 72⅛ |
| 50 | do. | 72 |
| 600 | Un. Pac. R. | 12⅛ |
| 500 | do. b3 | 12⅛ |
| 800 | do. bet. c. | 12⅛ |
| 100 | Ill. Cen. R. | 139 |
| 60 | do. | 139⅛ |
| 300 | Cleve. & P. R. | 105 |
| 17 | do. | 105⅛ |
| 200 | Chic. & N. W. Pf. | 82⅜ |
| 1000 | do. | 82⅜ |
| 100 | do. bet. c. | 82⅜ |
| 100 | C., C., C. & In. R. | 84⅛ |
| 30 | do. | 85 |
| 200 | Chic. & R. I. R. s3 | 105 |
| 200 | do. b3 | 105⅛ |
| 400 | do. | 105⅛ |
| 600 | do. bet. c. | 105⅛ |
| 200 | M. & St. P. R. | 50⅜ |
| 215 | do. | 50⅛ |
| 100 | do. b10 | 50⅜ |
| 200 | Mil. & St. P. Pf. | 73⅛ |
| 400 | do. | 73 |
| 200 | Tol., W. & W. | 49⅛ |
| 1000 | do. c. bet. c. | 49⅛ |
| 1000 | do. b60 | 49⅜ |
| 420 | P., Ft. W. & C. G'd. | 93 |
| 300 | Ohio & M. | 29⅛ |
| 200 | do. bet. c. | 29⅛ |
| 50 | D., L. & W. R. | 104⅛ |
| 200 | do. | 104⅛ |
| 186 | Mor. & Es. R. | 88⅛ |
| 400 | do. | 88⅛ |
| 200 | H. & St. Jo. R. | 106 |
| 200 | do. | 105⅛ |
| 100 | do. | 105⅛ |
| 125 | DuB. & S. C. R. | 90 |
| 100 | Col., C. & I. C. R. | 18⅛ |
| 200 | Pac. M. S. S. Co. | 40⅛ |
| 200 | do. bet. call. | 40⅜ |

SECOND BOARD.

| Amount | Stock | Price |
|---|---|---|
| $4,500 | U. S. 6s, '81, C. | 110⅜ |
| 7,000 | do. | 110⅛ |
| 10,000 | U. S. 5-20 C., '62, b3. | 108⅞ |
| 3,000 | do. c. | 108⅛ |
| 500 | do. small. | 108⅛ |
| 7,000 | do. | 108⅛ |
| 2,000 | U. S. 5-20 R., '62. | 108⅛ |
| 1,500 | U.S.5-20 C., '64, c. | 108⅛ |
| 3,000 | U. S. 5-20 C., '65. | 108⅛ |
| 10,000 | do. | 108⅛ |
| 2,200 | U. S. 5-20 R., '65. | 108⅛ |
| 3,700 | do. | 108⅛ |
| 108,000 | U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new. | 107⅞ |
| 500 | do. | 107⅛ |
| 30,000 | U. S. 5-20 C., '67, b3. | 108 |
| 24,000 | do. c. | 107⅞ |
| 3,000 | do. c. | 107⅞ |
| 6,000 | U. S. 5-20 R., '67. | 107⅞ |
| 8,000 | U. S. 5-20 C., '68. | 108⅛ |
| 50,000 | U. S. 5s, 10-40 C. | 107⅛ |
| 5,000 | Tenn. St. 6s, n. | 63⅛ |
| 5,000 | do. s30 | 63⅛ |
| 1,000 | Va. St. 6s, new. | 63 |
| 15,000 | S. C. St. 6s, new, Jan. & July. | 61 |
| 5,000 | N. C. St. 6s. new. | 22 |
| 6,000 | Ohio & Miss. 1st. | 96⅛ |
| 5,000 | C.,C.&Ind.C.1st. | 82⅛ |
| 5,000 | do. | 82⅛ |
| 1,000 | Union Pac. 1st. | 72 |
| 5,000 | do. | 72⅛ |
| $3,000 | Cen. P. Gold B. | 90⅛ |
| 100 | W. U. Tel. bet. call. | 45⅛ |
| 700 | do. | 45⅛ |
| 100 | Adams Ex. | 65 |
| 10 | N. Y. C. & Hud. R. | 91⅜ |
| 200 | do. b. c. | 91⅛ |
| 500 | do. c. | 91⅛ |
| 100 | do. s5 | 91⅛ |
| 200 | L. S. & M. So. b3 | 92⅛ |
| 200 | do. b30 | 92⅛ |
| 20 | do. | 92⅛ |
| 700 | do. b.c. | 92⅛ |
| 100 | Union Pacific. | 12⅛ |
| 100 | Cleve. and Pitts. | 105 |
| 100 | Chi. & N. W. b.c. | 71⅛ |
| 100 | Chi. & N. W. Pf. | 82⅛ |
| 300 | do. b.c. | 82⅛ |
| 300 | New-Jersey Centl. | 102 |
| 200 | Del., Lack. & W. | 104⅛ |
| 124 | do. | 104⅛ |
| 100 | Chi. & R. I. | 105⅛ |
| 1,500 | do. | 105⅛ |
| 200 | do. b.c. | 105⅛ |
| 600 | do. | 105⅛ |
| 500 | Mil. & St. Paul. | 50⅜ |
| 300 | Mil. & S. P. Pf. s3 | 73 |
| 25 | Alton & T. Haute. | 28 |
| 200 | Ohio & Miss. b3 | 29⅛ |
| 200 | Tol., W. & W. b.c. | 49⅛ |
| 12 | Morris & Essex. | 88 |
| 100 | H. & St. Jo. | 94 |
| 38 | C., C., C. & Ind. | 84⅛ |
| 50 | Dubuq. & S.C. b.c. | 90⅛ |

MONDAY, Jan. 9—P. M.

The Custom-house returns of the Foreign Trade of New-York, for the month of November, were not rendered until Saturday. The figures are given below, together with a summary of the Foreign Trade at this port for the eleven months of the Calendar Year 1870, in comparison with the corresponding months of 1869.

The Import entries in November, 1870, at New-York, compare as follows with the corresponding month of the previous year, viz.:

| | November, 1870. | November, 1869. |
|---|---|---|
| Dutiable Goods, direct | $14,004,294 | $11,015,790 |
| Dutiable, bonded | 9,886,963 | 6,913,527 |
| Free Goods | 1,491,905 | 1,151,880 |
| Total November entries | $25,383,162 | $19,081,197 |

There was also entered, during the month, Foreign Specie to the value of $2,734,075, against $156,286 in the same month last year.

The value of Foreign Merchandise of the previous importation withdrawn from bond is $6,326,580, or $3,561,433 less than went into bond during the month; so that the amount of Merchandise actually marketed during the month, dutiable and free, is $21,821,729, on which the Gold Customs collected amount to $9,017,823, being at an average rate of duty on all the marketed Imports (including free articles) of 41⅜ ⅌ cent. The amount marketed in November, 1869, was $19,985,904, and the Customs collected $8,540,789.

The comparative value of Foreign Goods entered at the Port of New-York, and of Foreign Goods actually marketed here in the eleven months of 1869 and 1870, were as follows:

| | 1870. Jan. 1 to Nov. 30. | 1869. Jan. 1 to Nov. 30. |
|---|---|---|
| Total entries | $280,867,380 | $272,415,777 |
| Total marketed | $276,743,911* | $259,485,461* |
| Customs thereon | 127,614,869 | 118,428,773 |
| Average tariff | 46 ⅌ ct. | 45½ ⅌ ct. |

*Of which Free Goods in 1870, $12,606,591, and Free Goods in 1869, $13,641,440.

In addition to the above the entries of Foreign Specie for the eleven months were $11,533,106, against $15,475,681 for the corresponding period in 1869.

The actual monthly consumption (or values marketed) of Foreign Merchandise at New-York for the eleven months of 1870 and 1869, compare as follows:

| | 1870. Jan. 1 to Nov. 30. | 1869. Jan. 1 to Nov. 30. |
|---|---|---|
| January | $21,753,280 | $21,419,162 |
| February | 24,478,504 | 25,276,258 |
| March | 25,412,044 | 29,284,096 |
| April | 28,252,676 | 23,998,185 |
| May | 24,757,815 | 22,150,181 |
| June | 22,096,826 | 19,392,268 |
| July | 23,032,020 | 21,928,238 |
| August | 31,169,092 | 28,924,954 |
| September | 29,886,563 | 25,280,573 |
| October | 24,082,992 | 21,872,622 |
| November | 21,821,720 | 19,985,904 |
| Total six months | $276,743,811 | $259,485,461 |

The monthly Customs at this port received on Foreign (dutiable) Merchandise marketed were as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| January | $9,840,703 | July | $10,592,841 |
| February | 11,750,424 | August | 15,178,513 |
| March | 11,977,323 | September | 14,182,516 |
| April | 12,799,598 | October | 11,161,365 |
| May | 11,473,412 | November | 9,017,823 |
| June | 9,740,556 | | |
| Total New-York duties collected | | | $127,614,869 |
| Miscellaneous out-port Customs | | | 4,095,893 |
| Total deposited at New-York | | | $131,710,762 |

The Export clearances to foreign ports from New-York for the month of November were:

| | Nov., 1870. | Nov., 1869. |
|---|---|---|
| Domestic produce | $24,128,836 | $16,836,617 |
| Foreign, re-exported | 787,516 | 556,385 |
| Gold and silver | 4,896,257 | 1,126,845 |
| Total Nov. clearances | $29,809,609 | $18,519,847 |

The Exports of all descriptions from this port for eleven months of the calendar years 1870 and 1869, respectively, were as follows:

| | 1870. Jan. 1 to Nov. 30. | 1869. Jan. 1 to Nov. 30. |
|---|---|---|
| Domestic produce | $166,566,411 | $169,984,602 |
| Foreign re-exported | 9,538,999 | 6,683,237 |
| Gold and silver | 56,240,598 | 30,375,549 |
| Total eleven months | $232,346,003 | $207,043,388 |

The Gold and Exchange markets were firm today; sales of Gold at 110⅜@110½, and of Bills on London, 60 days, 109⅛@109⅜ ⅌ cent. The price of Gold finds a pretty strong support in the demand for Bills, as well as in the Custom-house wants of the Importers. As a mere speculation there is less interest in Gold, in the Gold Room, than customary at this season of the year. There is no scarcity of Gold for Cash delivery, and in some cases 6@7 ⅌ cent. Interest is paid to carry over balances.

The offerings of Money are not very superabundant, especially at Bank, but private lenders supply the wants of Brokers quite freely at 7 ⅌ cent., and this Afternoon we hear of exceptions, on call loan, at 6 ⅌ cent. The change to ease, in connection with the Bank return of Saturday, has a favorable effect upon the Stock Exchange, and nearly all departments are active today, and the prevailing feeling one of confidence in a gradually improving market. The Public Funds have a strong support in the reinvestment of the January Dividends on the same leading class of Securities, and also of the Principal recently paid off on the Loan of 1871. The Southern State Bonds are also firm today and in active movement, and there is a fair inquiry for most of the established Railway Bonds, preference being shown for the old First Mortgages on the Western Roads paying 7 ⅌ cent. Currency Interest. The 7 ⅌ cent. Bonds of Missouri, (South-Western Pacific indorsement,) are in demand at 95@96 ⅌ cent.

The Railway and Miscellaneous Stocks, without being positively buoyant, were generally firm and at an advance of ⅛@1 ⅌ cent. on the average of Saturday's sales. A considerable business was done in New-York Central, Rock Island, Lake Shore, North-west and St. Pauls at the improvement, but chiefly, it is reported, among the Brokers themselves rather than on outside orders. But, it may be remembered, this is not unusual in starting up a market after a season of depression or hesitation, and with the improved supply of Money seeking employment in Wall-street, and the strong showing and liberal Dividends made by such concerns as New-York Central, Illinois Central, Lake Shore, North-west and Rock Island, it would not be surprising if the speculation should become general.

After the late Board, the following quotations were made as compared with Saturday night:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—JAN. 9.

| | Saturday. | Monday. |
|---|---|---|
| United States 10-40s | 107 | 107⅜ |
| United States 5-20s of 1862 | 108⅜ | 109 |
| United States 5-20s of 1867 | 107⅜ | 108 |
| American Gold | 110⅜ | 110⅜ |
| Bills on London, 60 days | 109⅜ | 109⅜ |
| New Bonds of Tennessee | 62 | 63⅜ |
| New-York Central and Hudson | 91⅜ | 91⅞ |
| N. Y. C. & H. Debt Certificates | 87⅜ | 88 |
| Reading Railroad | 98⅞ | 99⅞ |
| Chicago and Rock Island | 104⅞ | 105⅞ |
| North-west Common | 70⅞ | 71⅞ |
| North-west Preferred | 82⅜ | 82⅞ |
| Pacific Mail Company | 40⅜ | 41⅞ |
| St. Paul Preferred | 72⅞ | 73 |
| St. Paul Common | 49⅞ | 50⅞ |
| Lake Shore | 92⅛ | 92⅜ |
| Ohio and Mississippi | 29½ | 29⅞ |
| Toledo and Wabash | 49⅞ | 49⅞ |
| Western Telegraph | 45⅛ | 45⅜ |
| Erie | 22⅛ | 22⅜ |

The Treasury Office paid out $600,000 for Gold Interest, today, and received $587,000 for Customs.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 9.

| | |
|---|---|
| Gold receipts | $1,347,399 00 |
| Gold payments | 281,663 54 |
| Gold balance | 62,146,937 41 |
| Currency receipts | 468,288 89 |
| Currency payments | 637,934 08 |
| Currency balance | 7,432,307 29 |

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

| | |
|---|---|
| 6 ⅌ cent., reg. '81 | 110⅜ |
| 6 ⅌ cent. coup., '81 | 110⅜ |
| 5-20 coup., '62 | 108⅜ |
| 5-20 coup., '64 | 108⅛ |
| 5-20 coup., '65 | 108⅛ |
| 5-20 coup., n. i. | 107⅛ |
| 5-20 coup., '67 | 108 |
| 5-20 coup., '68 | 108⅛ |
| 10-40 reg. | 107⅛ |
| 10-40 coup. | 107⅛ |
| 6's currency | 110⅛ |

And the following for the State Bonds:

| | |
|---|---|
| Tenn. 6s, old | 63 |
| Tenn. 6s, new bds | 63¼ |
| Virginia 6s, old | 65 |
| Virginia 6s, new bds | 63 |
| Virginia 6s, reg., old | 50¼ |
| Georgia 6s | 78 |
| Georgia 7s, new bds | 92 |
| Georgia 7s, Gold bds | 94 |
| N. Car. 6s, old | 44½ |
| N. Car. Fund. Act, '66 | 28 |
| N. Car. Fund. Act, '68 | 24½ |
| N. Car. 6s, new bds | 22 |
| N. Car. 6s, Special Tax | 17 |
| S. Car. 6s | 76 |
| S. Car. 6s, new bds | 60½ |
| S. Car. 6s, Ap. & Oct. | 62 |
| Missouri 6s | 89⅜ |
| Mo., H. & St. Jo. Iss. | 88½ |
| Louisiana 6s, Lev. bds | 67 |
| Louisiana 8s, Lev. bds | 77 |
| Connecticut 6s | 100 |
| Rhode Island 6s | 99 |
| Arkansas 6s, Funded | 56 |
| Ark. 7s, L.R.&Ft.S.Is. | 60 |
| Ohio 6 ⅌ ct., '86 | 100 |
| Illinois Canal bds, '70 | 100 |
| Illinois coup. 6s, '77 | 100 |
| Illinois coup. 6s, '79 | 100 |
| Illinois War Loan | 100 |
| Ind. 6 ⅌ ct., War Loan | 100 |
| Indiana 5 ⅌ ct. | 100 |
| Michigan 6 ⅌ ct., '83 | 100 |
| Michigan 7 ⅌ ct., '78 | 100 |
| N. Y. reg. B'ty Loan | 104½ |
| N. Y. coup. B'ty Loan | 104½ |
| N. Y. 6s, C. L., '72 | 102½ |
| N. Y. 6s, C. L., '73 | 102½ |
| N. Y. 6s, C. L., '74 | 102½ |
| N. Y. 6s, C. L., '75 | 102½ |
| N. Y. 6s, C. L., '76 | 102½ |
| N. Y. 6s, C. L., '77 | 102½ |
| N. Y. 5s, C. L., '74 | 100 |

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

| | |
|---|---|
| N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83 | 90 |
| N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87 | 88 |
| N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est. | 88 |
| N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub. | 88 |
| N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76 | 101¼ |
| N. Y. Cen. 7s, '65-76 | 100 |
| Erie 1st Ext. | 94 |
| Erie 7s, 2d ind., '79 | 91½ |
| Erie 7s, 3d ind., '83 | 89 |
| Erie 7s, 4th ind., '80 | 89 |
| Erie 7s, 5th ind., '88 | 79 |
| Buff., N.Y.& E. 1st, '77 | 90 |
| Hud. R. 7s, 2d S. F., '85 | 102 |
| Harlem 1st | 100 |
| Alb. & Susq. 2d bds | 101 |
| Mich. Cen. 1st 8s, '82 | 116 |
| Chi., B. & Q. 8 ⅌ c. 1st | 109 |
| Mich. So. 7 ⅌ ct. 2d | 98 |
| M. S. & N.I.S.F. 7 ⅌ c. | 98½ |
| Pac. 7s, guar. by Mo. | 95 |
| Cen. Pac. Bds. | 90½ |
| U. Pac. 1st Bds. | 71½ |
| Union Pac. Inc. 10s | 34½ |
| Ill. Cen. 7 ⅌ ct., '75 | 106 |
| Alt. & T. H. 2d Pf. | 82½ |
| Alt. & T. H. 2d inc. | 75 |
| Chi. & N. W. S. F. | 97 |
| Chi. & N. W. int. bds. | 91 |
| Chi. & N. W. 1st | 98 |
| Han. & St. Jo. conv. | 105 |
| Del., L. & W. 1st | 98 |
| Del., L. & W. 2d | 94½ |
| Tol. & W. 1st Ext. | 98 |
| Tol. & W. 2d | 84½ |
| Tol. & W. Eq. Bds. | 78½ |
| Tol. & W. C. Conv. | 82 |
| Han. & Naples 1st | 80 |
| Gt. West. 1st, '68 | 100 |
| Gt. West. 1st, '88 | 90 |
| Gt. West. 2d, '93 | 80¼ |
| Ill. & So. Iowa 1st | 75 |
| Gal. & Chi. 2d | 94½ |
| Chi., R. I. & P. | 90½ |
| Mor. & Essex 1st | 100 |
| Mor. & Essex 2d | 97 |
| Clev. & T. S. F. | 97 |
| N. J. Cen. 1st | 98 |
| N. J. Cen. new bds | 103 |
| Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st | 100½ |
| Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2d | 92 |
| Clev. & Pitts. 2d | 98 |
| Clev. & Pitts. 3d | 94½ |
| Clev. & Pitts. 4th | 76 |
| Chi. & Alt. 1st | 100 |
| Ohio & Miss. 1st | 98 |
| Ohio & Miss. cons. | 85½ |
| Peninsula R. bds. | 87 |
| St. L. & I. M. 1st | 89½ |
| Mil. & St. P. 1st 8s | 99½ |
| M. & St. P. 1st, 7 3-10 | 83½ |
| Mil. & St. P. 1st | 91½ |
| Marietta & Cin. 1st | 88 |
| Chi. & Mil. 1st | 88 |
| Joliet & Chi. 1st | 102 |
| Col., Chi. & Ind. 1st | 82 |
| Tol., P. & W., W. D. | 83 |
| Tol., P. & W., 2d | 82 |
| N. Y. & N. H. 6s | 77 |
| Bos., H. & E. guar. | 27 |

And the following for the City Bank Stocks and Miscellaneous Shares:

| | |
|---|---|
| New-York | 132 |
| Manhattan | 152½ |
| Merchants' | 113½ |
| Mechanics' | 132 |
| Union | 141 |
| America | 142½ |
| City | 220 |
| Mechanics' & Traders' | 133 |
| Merchants' Exchange | 103 |
| Leather Manuf. | 200 |
| State of New-York | 112 |
| Commerce | 116¼ |
| Broadway | 290 |
| Ocean | 98 |
| Mercantile | 124 |
| American Exchange | 112 |
| Bank of the Republic | 115 |
| Bank of N. America | 108 |
| Irving | 118½ |
| People's | 137½ |
| Grocers' | 118 |
| Nassau | 106½ |
| Corn Exchange | 125 |
| Continental | 92 |
| Commonwealth | 95 |
| Manuf. & Merchants' | 95 |
| N. Y. Nat. Ex. Bank | 100 |
| Fourth National | 105 |
| Ninth National | 110 |
| Tenth National | 100 |
| Oriental | 155 |
| Gold Exchange | 70 |
| Del. & Hud. Canal | 120 |
| Pennsylvania Coal | 230 |
| Spring Mountain Coal | 40 |
| Canton Co., Baltimore | 68 |
| Consol. Coal of Md. | 20 |
| Cumberland Coal & I. | 26 |
| West. Union Tel. | 45¼ |
| Quicksilver Mining | 4 |
| Quicksilver Pref. | 7 |
| Mariposa Mining | 5¾ |
| Mariposa Preferred | 9¾ |
| Mariposa Trustee Cer | 20 |
| Boston Water Power | 18¾ |
| Adams Express | 64½ |
| Wells-Fargo Express | 20 |
| Wells-Fargo Ex. Scrip | 2 |
| American Express | 42½ |
| United States Ex. | 50 |
| Pacific Mail | 40½ |

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—JAN. 9.

*Telegraphed to E. D. Randolph & Co.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| City 6s, old | 100 | 100¼ |
| City 6s, new | 100⅛ | 100⅛ |
| Camden and Amboy | 121 | 121½ |
| Pennsylvania Central | 62 | 62⅛ |
| Reading | 99⅛ | 99½ |
| Lehigh Valley | 60 | 60¼ |
| Catawissa Preferred | 37¾ | 38 |
| Philadelphia and Erie | 26⅛ | 26½ |
| Northern Central | 41½ | 41½ |
| Lehigh Navigation | 34½ | 34½ |
| Lehigh Gold Loan | 87 | 87½ |

As an error occurred in the May figures of the following table, in our weekly review of this morning, we reproduce it with the correction. The footings were right:

The Interest paid out last year and this for January and March is on the following Principal:

| | 1870. | 1871. |
|---|---|---|
| On 6 ⅌ cents, January | $1,038,867,150 | $932,674,500 |
| On 5 ⅌ cents, January | 27,022,000 | 20,000,000 |
| On 5 ⅌ cents, March | 194,567,300 | 194,567,300 |
| Together | $1,260,396,450 | $1,147,221,800 |
| On 6 ⅌ cents, May | 867,449,700 | 788,120,900 |
| Total | $2,107,846,150 | $1,935,342,700 |

The January and March Interest amounts to $33,334,317, and the May Interest will amount to $23,643,627 less the Interest on United States 5-20s, May and November, which may be purchased in the meantime.

Rumors of the failure of REYNOLDS BROTHERS, wholesale shoe manufacturers, of Utica, N. Y., are, we are assured, entirely without foundation. This firm have never labored under pecuniary embarrassment of any kind, and their large manufactory in Utica is being worked to its full capacity.

The earnings of the Pacific Railroad of Missouri for the third week of December, 1870, were: Freights, $41,030 65; passengers and mails, $22,630 55. Total, $63,661 20. Third week of December, 1869, $59,027. Increase, $4,634 20.

Today the following notice was sent to the New-York Stock Exchange Board. It refers to an increase of $800,000 in the Capital Stock of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Company:

It is the intention of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company, thirty days from this date, to issue 4,000 shares of their Preferred, and 4,000 shares of their Common Stock, for the purchase of the Mason City and Minnesota Railroad, extending from Mason City, on the main line of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Road, northerly to the Minnesota State line, a distance of about twenty-nine miles, there connecting with the St. Paul line, formerly known as the Minnesota Central Railroad. This connection gives our Company, via the Iowa Central Railroad and the North Missouri Railroad, a complete connection by rail from St. Paul to St. Louis.

The Stock above named being issued, it is not the intention of the St. Paul Company to issue any more stock for any purpose whatever during the current year. RUSSELL SAGE, Vice-President.

The Great Western Marine Insurance Company have declared a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Six ⅌ cent.*, payable in Gold, Jan 16.

The National Fire Insurance Company have declared a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Six ⅌ cent.*, payable Jan. 9.

The Illinois Central transfers closed Jan. 4 and reopen Feb. 4. The 5 ⅌ cent. Dividend is payable in Gold, free of tax, Jan. 30.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* says of the Coal trade:

"The demand is light, pretty much all the larger consumers having supplied themselves through the Winter. The noise and flourish for the last two or three weeks were meant to quicken a demand for Coal, and to lessen the stocks at the principal centres. This result has been effected to a considerable extent, and, as is very generally believed, with the assent and approval of the principal Coal operators, who are fully alive to the importance of starting the approaching Coal season with empty yards. To open on low prices, as they would necessarily be, if much coal should be carried over, would depress prices the whole season. Operators and miners are both desirous of high prices for Coal, the former for the reason that they fix a high basis for wages, and the latter for the greater margin for profits they afford. The present suspension is believed to be almost wholly unreal, and will end as soon as the market will take coal at what consumers consider present high prices. As an evidence of the truth of this fact it is noticed that there is apparently the best of feeling existing between the operators and miners, which is not the case when the two parties have diverse interests. We have not a full detailed report of the coal production for the coal year of 1870, but may state here that the anthracite production will be some 16,000,000 tons (a little less, perhaps,)—an increase of rather more than 2,000,000 tons on the production of the previous year. The total tonnage of all kinds of coal will rather exceed than fall short of 20,000,000 tons. The increase of anthracite coal is wholly from the Lehigh, Wyoming and Shamokin regions, which is in round numbers, 3,000,000 of tons; while the Schuylkill region, by reason of the five months' suspension of mining in the early part of the season, shows nearly a million of tons decrease. Notwithstanding this long suspension, the Reading Railroad carried some 4,600,000 tons, and but for the strike at the mines would have touched 6,000,000 tons. The Lehigh Valley Railroad, which is next to the Reading in capacity, made a coal tonnage during the year of uninterrupted business of 3,622,433 tons, and an increase on its tonnage of the previous year of 1,291,026 tons. The production of bituminous coal for the past year is some 200,000 less than the previous year, notwithstanding that the large duty on foreign coal is still retained. The suspension will be general, we suppose, after today, but there is reason to believe it will be of short duration. The negotiations between the representatives of the operators and those of the working men are believed to be little other than guys, to make time and use up any surplus of coal that there may be.

From the last weekly reports of coal tonnage we learn that the Reading Railroad Company brought down for the week ending on the 31st ult., 70,216 tons, and for the year, beginning on the 1st of December last, 415,901 tons, against 361,292 tons to corresponding date last year, an increase of 54,609 tons. The Lehigh Valley reports a tonnage for the week to the 31st ult., of 45,184 tons, and since Dec. 1, 252,615 tons, against 227,361 tons in corresponding time last year—an increase of 25,254 tons.

The Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company reports for the week ending on the 31st ult. 30,721 tons, and for the year since the first of last January, 2,143,131 tons, against 1,596,627 tons in corresponding time the year before—an increase of 546,405 tons. The Delaware and Hudson Railroad reports for week to Dec. 3, 12,234 tons, against 10,911 tons in corresponding week last year—an increase of 1,323 tons.

The Shamokin Division of the Northern Central Railroad reports for the week 1,918 tons, and for the year 486,174 tons, against 474,524 to same time last year—increase, 11,649 tons. The total production for the week is 177,998 tons of which 160,382 tons are anthracite, and 17,616 tons bituminous. The stock of coal at Port Richmond is some 40,000 tons, and the price is firm at last week's advance.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF IOWA.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, NO. 32 PINE-STREET,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1871.

The coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Central Railroad of Iowa, due Jan. 15, 1871, will be paid in gold at this office, free of Government tax, on and after that date.

W. B. SHATTUCK, Treasurer.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT.

CONSOLIDATED FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

A limited amount for sale at ninety and accrued interest, by

J. B. ALEXANDER & CO., No. 19 Nassau-st.

JOHN J. CISCO & SON, No. 59 Wall-st.

☞VERMILYE & CO., Bankers,

Nos. 16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York,

Offer to investors the following Securities:

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.

SOUTHERN CENTRAL RAILROAD (of New-York) 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.

KALAMAZOO AND WHITE PIGEON RAILROAD 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds, *interest guaranteed by Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad Company.*

☞INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD LOAN.

The Bonds are secured by a mortgage over 205 miles of completed railway, from Indianapolis, Ind., west to Pekin, Ill., which has a large equipment and is doing a large and rapidly increasing business. The Road connects with most of the leading lines to the Atlantic and Pacific, making a central trunk route from ocean to ocean over sixty miles shorter than any other route.

The Bonds have nearly all been marketed during construction. The few remaining we offer at 92½ and interest, in currency.

TURNER BROTHERS,
Bankers, No. 14 Nassau-st.

☞BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND MINNESOTA First Mortgage Sinking Fund Convertible Seven per Cent. Gold Bonds—the small remaining balance of the Loan for sale at 90 and accrued interest.

These Bonds return about double the rate of interest which United States Five-twenties pay, while the security is as safe and fully equal to that of any railroad bond issued. HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
No. 32 Wall-st.

## COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Jan. 9, 1871.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Ashes, pkgs. | 21 |
| Bees-wax, pkgs. | 3 |
| Cotton, bales | 7,261 |
| Cotton-seed Meal, bgs. | 200 |
| Cotton-seed Oil, bbls. | 236 |
| Cotton-seed, bags | 294 |
| Copper, bbls. | 14 |
| Dried Fruit, pkgs. | 107 |
| Eggs, bbls. | 176 |
| Flour, bbls. | 7,094 |
| Wheat, bushels | 11,990 |
| Corn, bushels | 14,200 |
| Oats, bushels | 5,350 |
| Malt, bushels | 650 |
| Corn-meal, bags | 675 |
| Oat-meal, bbls. | 100 |
| Beans, bushels | 842 |
| Flax-seed, bushels | 20 |
| Grass-seed, bushels | 2,868 |
| B. E. Peas, bags | 21 |
| Hops, bales | 157 |
| Hides, No. | 9,594 |
| Hides, bdls. | 178 |
| Leather, sides | 10,765 |
| Lead, pigs | 423 |
| N. O. Molasses, bbls. | 5,154 |
| Moss, bales | 9 |
| Spirits Turp., bbls. | 223 |
| Resin, bbls. | 1,764 |
| Tar, bbls. | 90 |
| Pea-nuts, bags | 608 |
| Beef, pkgs. | 1,299 |
| Cheese, pkgs. | 570 |
| Lard, pkgs. | 1,957 |
| Cut-meats, pkgs. | 591 |
| Butter, pkgs. | 2,306 |
| Dressed Hogs, No. | 1,686 |
| Pork, bbls. | 347 |
| Grease, pkgs. | 82 |
| Tallow, pkgs. | 127 |
| Rice, pkgs. | 217 |
| Starch, boxes | 1,025 |
| Sugar, (N. O.), hhds. | 136 |
| Tobacco, pkgs. | 141 |
| Pecans, pkgs. | 71 |
| Whalebone, bdls. | 781 |
| Whisky, bbls. | 835 |
| Wool, bales | 492 |
| Wines, (Cal.) pkgs. | 624 |
| Brandy, (Cal.) pkgs. | 11 |

The export clearances, since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer *The Queen*, for Liverpool—1,480 boxes Bacon, 294 tcs. Lard, 4,010 bales Cotton, 320 bbls. Pork, 30 boxes Pistols, 18,429 bushels Wheat, 5 cases Sugar, 404 tcs. Beef, 11,300 bushels Corn, 902 boxes Cheese, 34 tcs. Butter.

By the bark *Minnie Cameron*, for Gibraltar—2,500 bbls. Refined Petroleum, 350 bbls. Resin.

By the ship *Kearsage*, for Antwerp—86 bags Coffee, 237 boxes Bacon, 11,378 bushels Wheat, 44 hhds. Tobacco, 175 bales Cotton, 5,151 bbls. Flour, 575 tcs. Lard.

ASHES—Pots have been selling in lots at $8 75@$7 25. Pearls have been dull and nominal at $8 75@$9 25 ⅌ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Rio has been in light stock and fair demand at very firm prices. Sales have been reported here of 4,650 bags by the *Aabine* at 12⅛c., gold, in bond; and 704 bags by the *Ida* on private terms. A rumor prevailed of the sale of 3,550 bags by the *Tartar*, but no reliable particulars were given. The stock in first hands here is down to 19,200 bags. Other kinds are quiet, but held with confidence. We quote: Java at 18c.@20c.; Maracaibo, 13c.@17c.; Laguayra, 14⅛c.@15⅛c.; Rio, 9⅛c.@13⅛c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 15⅛c.@17c.; Jamaica, 12c.@14c.; Singapore, 16c.@17c.; Costa Rica, 13⅛c.@16c.; Manila, 14c.@17c.; Mexican, 13c.@16c.; Savanilla, 13⅛c.@16c.; Ceara, 14c.@15c.; San Domingo, in bond, 9⅛c.@9½c., gold, ⅌ lb.

COTTON—Has been in more demand, at an advance of ⅛c. ⅌ lb., closing tamely. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 4,662 bales for early delivery, including 3,177 bales to shippers, 674 bales to spinners, 11 bales to speculators, and 800 bales in transit. Also, 12,200 bales for forward delivery, including, on Saturday evening, for January, 100 bales at 14 11-16c., 400 bales at 14⅜c., 100 bales, deliverable 4 days, at 14⅛c., 200 bales at 14 9-16c., 100 bales, last week in January, at 14 13-16c.; for February, 200 bales at 14⅞, 100 bales at 14⅞c., 300 bales at 14 15-16c.; for March, 100 bales at 15⅛c., 200 bales at 15⅛c.; 200 bales at 15 3-16c.; for April, 200 bales at 15⅛c., 200 bales at 15⅜c.; and today, for January, 1,000 bales at 14⅞c., 500 bales at 14⅜c., 100 bales at 14⅞c.; February, 100 bales at 15c.; March, 100 bales at 15⅛c.; April, 100 bales at 15 7-16c., together; January, 500 bales at 14⅞c.; February, 500 bales at 15c., together; February, 400 bales at 15c., 600 bales at 15 1-16c., 200 bales at 15c., 100 bales at 14 15-16c., 900 bales at 15 1-16c., 600 bales at 15c.; March, 200 bales at 15⅛c., 2,000 bales at 15⅛c., 100 bales at 15 5-16c.; April, 400 bales at 15⅜c., 200 bales at 15⅛c. Exchanges—⅛c. paid to exchange 500 bales January for 500 bales March; ⅛c. paid to exchange 200 bales January for 200 bales March; ⅛c. paid to exchange 200 bales January for 200 bales February. Free on board at New-Orleans, 200 bales, December or January shipment, ⅜c. freight, at 14⅛c.; free on board at Mobile, 200 bales, private terms; free on board at Galveston, 600 bales, private terms; free on board at Mobile, 200 bales, private terms, Saturday evening.

*Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York today.*

| | Uplands. | Mobile. | N. O. | Texas. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ordinary | 13 | 13¼ | 13½ | 13½ |
| Good Ordinary | 14⅛ | 14⅜ | 14⅝ | 15 |
| Low Middling | 14⅞ | 15 | 15⅛ | 15⅛ |
| Middling | 15⅛ | 15⅜ | 15⅝ | 16 |
| Good Middling | 16 | 16⅛ | 16⅜ | 16⅝ |

| *Movements of Cotton at this Port.* | Bales. |
|---|---|
| Receipts thus far this week | 7,621 |
| Receipts last week | 28,225 |
| Receipts the preceding week | 28,819 |
| Receipts since Sept. 1, 1870 | 484,672 |
| Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1870 | 769,248 |
| Receipts preceding year | 658,429 |
| Exports since our last | 4,185 |
| Exports since Sept. 1 | 265,398 |
| Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1870 | 439,042 |
| Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1869 | 328,597 |
| Estimated stock here | 79,000 |

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been quoted steady as to price, but has been comparatively tame. The main inquiry has been for shipping brands, which have been in light supply and held with confidence. Trade brands have been selling moderately, in a jobbing way, within our range. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 11,220 bbls., all told, including poor to very choice Superfine State and Western at $5 35@$5 75; very inferior to good Extra State at $6 15@$6 35, chiefly at $6 25@$6 30; good to fancy, $6 35@$6 65; poor to good shipping Extra Western, $6 05@$6 35; poor to good shipping brands round-hoop Extra Ohio at $6 20@$6 50 ⅌ bbl. We quote:

| | |
|---|---|
| No. 2 Flour, ⅌ bbl. | $4 40@$5 30 |
| Sour Flour | 4 90@ 5 70 |
| Superfine State and Western | 5 35@ 5 75 |
| Extra State | 6 15@ 6 65 |
| Extra City, shipping brands | 6 15@ 6 65 |
| Extra Genesee | 6 70@ 9 00 |
| Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands | 6 20@ 6 50 |
| Extra Ohio, trade and family brands | 6 55@ 9 00 |
| Extra Western, shipping brands | 6 05@ 6 35 |
| Extra Western, trade and family brands | 6 40@ 9 00 |
| Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy | 6 40@ 9 25 |

Southern Flour has been in moderate request, at about steady rates. Sales reported since our last of 600 bbls., in lots, at $5 80@$6 65 for poor to good ordinary, and $6 65@$9 25 for good ordinary to choice extra, ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour has been in request and firm at $4 25@$5 60 for very inferior to choice, ⅌ bbl.; sales, 350 bbls. Corn-meal has been salable and firm at $3 75@$4 15 for Yellow and White Western; $4@$4 10 for Jersey; $4 35 for Southern; $4 50 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl.; sales, 425 bbls. Buckwheat Flour has been quiet at from $3@$3 35 ⅌ 100 lbs. We quote:

| | |
|---|---|
| Southern Flour, poor to good extra | $5 80@$6 25 |
| Southern Flour, good to very choice extra | 6 65@ 9 25 |
| Rye Flour, inferior to very choice | 4 00@ 5 60 |
| Corn-meal, inferior to very choice | 3 75@ 4 50 |
| Corn-meal, puncheon | 21 00@ .... |

GRAIN—The Wheat market has been decidedly more active, and prices have been quoted stronger, especially for new crop Spring, which has been in most request, mainly for export, on the basis of $1 43½@$1 45 for good to very choice No. 2, chiefly at $1 44 for prime samples, closing with this rate bid, and $1 45 generally asked, and $1 44@$1 45 for fair to very good No. 1, closing with straight samples in demand at $1 45, afloat, ⅌ bushel. The further reduction in steam freight rates to Liverpool partially offset the decline in Wheat values reported from that market. A light inquiry has been noted for mixed Spring at $1 32@$1 35, and for old Spring at $1 30@$1 36, mostly at $1 35@$1 38½ ⅌ bushel. Red and Amber Western (Winter) Wheat has been in pretty fair request, and held with much firmness. White Wheat has been quiet at essentially unaltered figures. Sales have been reported since our last of 131,000 bushels, in store and afloat, including White Western at $1 50@$1 65; Red and Amber Western at $1 44@$1 52, chiefly at $1 49@$1 50 for Amber; No. 1 Spring $1 44@$1 45; No. 2 do. at $1 43½@$1 45, chiefly at $1 44 for prime afloat; mixed Spring at $1 33@$1 35; old Spring at $1 30@$1 36; White Genesee at $1 55@$1 70; Red and Amber State nominally at $1 44@$1 52; new Red and Amber Southern nominally at $1 44@$1 52½; White Southern nominally at $1 50@$1 75 ⅌ bushel. Corn has been in moderate demand at less firm prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 51,000 bushels at 78c.@79c. for new Mixed Western; 78c.@80c. for Yellow Western, Jersey and Southern; 80c.@81c. for White do.; 72c.@75c. for old lots from track in poor condition, ⅌ bushel. Rye has been inactive at from 85c.@$1 08 for poor ordinary to prime Western, and $1 05@$1 08 for State, ⅌ bushel. Barley has been in rather better request at steadier rates; sales, 13,750 bushels, including Canada West, part at $1 10@$1 12, and State at 78c.@88c., ⅌ bushel. Barley-malt has been quiet at unaltered rates, including Canada at $1 20@$1 30 and State at 85c.@$1 05 ⅌ bushel. Oats have been more sought after, and quoted dearer. Sales have been reported since our last of 62,000 bushels at 58c.@64c., as the extremes, for inferior to choice Mixed and White Pennsylvania, New-Jersey and Ohio, chiefly on the basis of 58c.@62½c., from track and afloat, for new Mixed Western, 60c. for do. in store, 60½c.@61c. for State, 61c.@62c. for Pennsylvania, and 63c.@64c. for track and afloat, for new White Ohio, the latter rate for choice, ⅌ bushel. The export clearances since our last have been 18,429 bushels Wheat for Liverpool, 5,131 bbls. Flour and 11,378 bushels Wheat for Antwerp.

*Stock of Grain in New-York and Brooklyn Warehouses, Jan. 9, 1871.*

| | Bushels. |
|---|---|
| Wheat | 2,602,842 |
| Corn | 275,924 |
| Oats | 1,824,762 |
| Rye | 158,270 |
| Barley | 308,924 |
| Malt | 218,420 |
| Peas | 18,388 |

HAY—Bale Hay has been in moderate request and steady in price at $1 15@$1 20 for shipping, and $1 20@$1 35 for local use, per 100 lbs. Straw continues quiet at 75c.@$1 25 for Short and Long, ⅌ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Has been quite dull at old figures.

HOPS—Continue in slack demand at former rates, ranging from 6c.@14c. for New Crop, 4c.@8c. for Yearlings, and 1c.@3c. for older growth, ⅌ lb. Receipts, 157 bales; exports, — bales.

LEATHER—There has been a moderate trade reported in Sole, since our last, within our revised range, including Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Heavy, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Middle, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Light, 27c.@28c.; Hemlock, California, Heavy, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, California, Middle, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, California, Light, 27c.@27½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Heavy, 27½c.@28½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Middle, 27½c.@28c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Light, 26c.@27c.; Hemlock, Good Damaged, all kinds and weights, 24c.@26c.; Hemlock, Poor Damaged, all kinds and weights, 20c.@21c.; Hemlock, Rough, 30c.@32c.; Union Cropped, Heavy, 33c.@36c.; Union Cropped, Middle, 34c.@40c.; Union Cropped, Light, 33c.@40c.; Union Bellies, 18c.@21c.; Oak Rough, Heavy, 32c.@36c.; Oak Rough, Middle, 32c.@36c.; Oak Rough, Light, 32c.@36c.; Southern Rough, all weights, 27c.@30c., ⅌ lb.

MOLASSES—A moderate change has been reported in New-Orleans at about previous quotations; sales 415 bbls., in lots, at 65c.@75c. ⅌ gallon. Other kinds dull and nominal. We quote: Porto Rico nominally at from 30c.@65c.; Cuba at 30c.@45c.; New-Orleans at 45c.@75c., ⅌ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been quoted about steady on, however, a very moderate trade; sales, 370 bbls. Strained at $2 27½; 1,000 bbls. No. 2 at $2 50 ⅌ 280 lbs. Receipts, 1,764 bbls.; exports, 350 bbls. Tar and Crude Turpentine remain as last noticed. Spirits Turpentine has been in light request, but held with firmness; sales, 140 bbls., in lots, at 49c. for merchantable, and 50c. for New-York pkgs. The receipts have been 223 bbls. We quote Spirits Turpentine at 48c.@50c., as extremes, ⅌ gallon. Crude nominal. Resin, $2 20@$8 ⅌ 280 lbs., the latter for extra choice White. Tar, $2 30@$2 50. Pitch, $2 25 ⅌ bbl.

OILS—The jobbing trade shows a little more animation on the basis of previous quotations, but in a wholesale way the current movements are unimportant. We quote: Crude Whale at 60c.@66c. for Southern and Northern; Bleached Whale, 73c.@75c.; Crude Sperm at $1 22@$1 25; Unbleached Sperm at $1 35@$1 37½; Bleached Sperm, $1 40@$1 42; Lard-oil, $1 10@$1 15; Red Oil at 65c.@70c.; Linseed-oil at 82c.@84c., in casks and bbls.; Olive-oil at $1 30, in casks; Menhaden at 48c.@49c.; Crude Seal at 71c.@73½c.; Extra Refined Seal at 80c.@82½c.; Cotton-seed Oil, Crude, 50c.@51c.; Refined Yellow, 62c.@65c.; White Winter, 77½c.@80c., ⅌ gallon.

PETROLEUM—The Creek advices have been of a much stronger market for Crude, in bulk, the current quotations having been equal to $3 45 for Upper Road, prompt delivery, and $3 75 for Lower do. do., ⅌ bbl., with a more urgent inquiry noted, mostly speculative. Crude in bulk here has been in request at 13c., but has been scarce and held at 13½c. ⅌ gallon. Shipping Crude has been in more demand at 17½c. here, and 16½c. at Philadelphia. The receipts of Crude at Philadelphia were 120 bbls. Refined has been offered sparingly at higher prices; hence, business has been tame, though the demand has been fair. Sales have been reported of 1,500 bbls. Standard White, for early delivery, on private terms, 24c. having been bid, and 24½c. asked. Also, 3,000 bbls. do. January, February, and March, at equal to 24½c. ⅌ gallon. At Philadelphia there were bids of 23c., with 23½c. asked for Standard White, early delivery. The receipts at Philadelphia were 560 bbls. The export clearances hence have been 2,500 bbls. for Gibraltar and orders; and from Philadelphia, 357,829½ gallons for Antwerp. Refined Oil, in cases, continues in fair demand, within a range of 28½c.@29½c. ⅌ gallon. Naphtha has been in request at 9½c. in shipping order., 14c.@14½c. in cases, and 4½c.@4½c., in bulk, ⅌ gallon.

PROVISIONS—A very moderate jobbing trade has been reported in Pork at about former rates. The receipts have been light. Sales have been reported for early delivery, since our last, of 345 bbls. at $20@$20 12½, chiefly at $20 for new Mess; $16@$17 25 for new Prime and Extra Prime, and $19 75@$20 for Prime Mess, ⅌ bbl. For forward delivery there has been a better demand noted on the basis of $20 25 for Western Mess, seller February, and $20 37½ seller March, showing an advance; sales, 2,000 bbls. Dressed Hogs have been in more demand at a shade higher figures. We now quote the range at from 7⅞c.@8⅛c. for Western, and 8⅛c.@9⅛c. for City. Cut-meats have been in request at stronger rates; sales have been reported of 170 pkgs. at 12⅛c.@12½c. for Pickled Hams, and 8c.@8⅛c. for Pickled Shoulders, ⅌ lb. Bacon has been in fair demand at steady prices; sales of 550 boxes at 11⅛c. for City Short Clear; 11c. for City Long do.; 10⅞c.@10⅛c. for Western Short Clear; 10⅛c. for Western Cumberland, ⅌ lb. Lard has been rather quiet and irregular. Sales have been reported since our last of 625 tcs. and bbls., for prompt delivery, at 11⅛c.@12⅛c. for poor No. 1 to very choice Steam and Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 12c.@12⅛c., chiefly at 12c.@12⅛c., for new Western Steam, and 11⅛c.@12c. for City, ⅌ lb. For forward delivery sales have been reported of 1,000 tcs. prime Western Steam, including seller January, at 12⅛c.@12⅛c. ⅌ lb. Beef continues in request and firm; sales have been reported of 200 bbls., in lots, at $10@$15 for Plain Mess; $15@$17 50 for Extra, ⅌ bbl. Tierce Beef has been quiet at $26@$28 50 for Prime Mess; $28@$31 50 for India Mess, ⅌ tierce; sales 125 tcs. Beef Hams have been in demand at $28@$30 for large and job lots, ⅌ bbl.; sales 280 bbls. Of Beef Tongues, 50 bbls. were sold at $22 ⅌ bbl. Butter has been in demand at uniform rates; State, inferior to fancy, 20c.@42c., and Western, inferior to fancy, 12c.@30c.; the day's receipts were 2,306 pkgs. Cheese continues inactive at from 5c.@16⅛c., as extremes, for very common to fancy factory; the day's receipts have been 570 boxes.

RICE—Has been in demand at firm rates. Carolina, $6 75@$7 50 ⅌ 100 lbs., the latter rate for choice.

SKINS—The dealings in all kinds have been on a restricted scale on the basis of our quotations: *Deer*—Honduras, 39c.; San Juan, 35c.@37c.; Bolivar, 30c.@31c.; Sisal, 38c.@40c.; Vera Cruz, 37½c.@38c.; Chagres, 40c.@42c.; Porto Cabello, 36c.@37½c.; Para 38c.@39c., gold, ⅌ lb.; Southern and Texas, 20c.@30c., currency, ⅌ lb. *Goat*—Tampico, 52c.@55c.; Matamoras, 52c.@55c.; Vera Cruz, 52c., gold, ⅌ lb.; Buenos Ayres, 50c.@55c.; Payta, 45c.@50c.; Curacoa, 55c.@57½c.; Cape, 45c.; Madras, each, 50c.@55c.; Patna, each, 40c.@45c., currency, ⅌ lb.

SUGARS—Raw have been quoted steady, but have been inactive. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 430 hhds. Cuba and Demerara at from 9⅛c.@11⅛c.; and 641 boxes Havana, part at 10⅛c. ⅌ lb. We quote fair to good Refining grades Cuba at 9⅛c.@9⅞c.; fair to choice Grocery grades, 10c.@10⅞c.; Porto Rico Grocery grades range from 10⅛c.@11c.; No. 12 Box Sugars, 10⅛c.@10⅞c. ⅌ lb. Refined have been in less confident demand at easier figures, ranging from 11⅛c.@14⅛c. ⅌ lb. The current quotations for Hards were 14c.@14⅛c.; A's, 13⅛c.@13⅜c.; B's, 13⅛c.; Extra C's, 12⅛c.@13c., and Yellow, 11⅛c.@12⅛c. ⅌ lb.

TALLOW, &C.—Prime Tallow has been in request at uniform prices; sales since our last, 61,000 lbs. Tallow at 8⅛c.@9c., chiefly at 8⅞c.@9c.; also small lots of Stearine at 9c.@12c., and of Grease at 7c.@8⅛c. ⅌ lb.

WHISKY—Has been in limited demand at about previous rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 300 bbls., in small lots, at 90⅛c.@91c. ⅌ gallon. Receipts, 835 bbls.

FREIGHTS—Rates on Cotton and Grain have been quoted decidedly weaker by steam to Liverpool, leading to a freer movement at the reduced figures. Rates by sale to most ports have been pretty fairly supported, but trade has been slow and unsatisfactory. Some inquiry has been noted for vessels for general cargo, also for Petroleum vessels. For Liverpool, the reported engagement since our last have been 2,300 bales Cotton, chiefly by sail, at ⅜d.@7-16d. ⅌ lb.; 4,000 bbls. Flour at 2s. 9d., by sail, and 3s. 3d. by steam, ⅌ bbl.; 85,000 bushels Wheat at 6d.@7d. by steam, closing at 6⅛d., and at 6⅛d. by sail, ⅌ bushel; 700 boxes Bacon, by Steam, 250 tcs. Lard and 35 hhds. Tallow on private terms, and a North German bark, of 389 tons register, with equal to about 3,600 bbls. Resin at 3s. ⅌ 280 lbs. For London, 22,000 bushels Wheat, by sail, part at about 9d. ⅌ bushel. For Glasgow, 22,000 bushels Wheat, by steam, at 8⅛d. ⅌ bushel. For Antwerp, 400 boxes Bacon at 32s. 6d. ⅌ ton. For Hamburg, 200 tcs. Lard at 35s. ⅌ ton. For a Spanish port, a British brig, with Petroleum, reported on owner's account. For a Continental port direct, a British bark, rumored, with 2,800 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, on private terms.

## NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Jan. 9 1871.

Trade in horned Cattle continues very dull; the sales effected are pushed off in small lots, at low rates. The quality of the Cattle was inferior on this forenoon, and the various droves suffered much from the extreme cold, which seriously depreciated their value. Sheep arrive of nice quality, and there is fully ⅛c. advance on rates, for good Sheep and Lambs since last Friday's sales. Sheep sold on this forenoon, at Forty-eighth-street Sheep-yards, quickly, and in large lots. Veals are slow, and arrive chiefly slaughtered, consigned direct to butchers. Horned Cattle sold this forenoon from 11c.@15c. ⅌ lb., with some lots of Texan Steers, and one lot of mixed Canada Cattle from 9c.@10c. ⅌ lb., weights from 5⅛@7⅛ cwt., dressed weight. Sheep sold from 4⅞c.@7 1-8c. ⅌ lb.; Canada Lambs, 7c. ⅌ lb. Veals sold from 10c.@13c. ⅌ lb. There is no demand for Milch Cows, the few sold were forced off from $70@$90 ⅌ head. Hogs closed on Saturday from 6⅞c.@7⅛c. ⅌ lb., live weight; no quotations up to 11½ A. M., this day.

SALES TODAY.

BURCHARD & MERRITT sold for selves 32 Steers, Illinois common cattle, at 11⅛c. ⅌ lb., weight 6⅛ cwt.; also, for W. THOMPSON, 40 Steers, Illinois common cattle, at 13c. ⅌ lb., weight 6⅛ cwt. BRIGHT & FAGAN sold for selves 30 Steers, common cattle, from 11⅛c.@12c. ⅌ lb., weight 6⅛ cwt.; also, for J. MAIRS, 25 Canada cattle, Steers and Dry Cows, common lot, from 9c.@11c. ⅌ lb., weight 6⅛c cwt. J. W. MARTIN sold for self 12 Steers, New-Jersey cattle, common lot, at 11c. ⅌ lb., weight 5⅛ cwt. VALENTINE & WILLIAMS sold for selves 62 Steers, Indiana coarse Cattle from common to fair from 14c.@15c. ⅌ lb., weight 8 cwt. WILLIAMS & RICHARDSON sold for H. BRIDGES 23 Steers, Indiana coarse Cattle from common to fair, from 14c.@15c. ⅌ lb., weight 8 cwt. W. THOMPSON sold for HUSBURNE & Co., 82 Steers, Texans, fair for such like and grazed in Kentucky, at 10c. ⅌ lb., weight 6 cwt.; also, for same, 115 Steers, Kentuckys, ordinary Cattle, from 12c.@14c. ⅌ lb., weight 7⅛ cwt. T. C. EASTMAN sold for ALEX. MANN 147 Steers, Illinois fair Cattle, from 13⅛c.@15c. ⅌ lb.; the tail end of this lot was small; weight 7 cwt. 40 lbs., average per head on dressed weight. BEACH & BRAY sold for J. T. ALEXANDER 124 Steers, Illinois ordinary Cattle, from 12c.@14c. ⅌ lb.; weight all round 7⅛ cwt. W. FITCH sold for J. T. ALEXANDER 249 Steers, Illinois, from common to fair, from 11c.@15c. ⅌ lb.; weight from 6 cwt. to 8 cwt. SIGEL & MEYER sold for D. MORRIS 88 Steers, Illinois ordinary Cattle, at 12c. ⅌ lb.; weight, 6⅛ cwt., on 57 lbs. to the cwt.

FORTY-EIGHTH-STREET SHEEP MARKET.

MCGRAW & REID sold 4 Calves, weight 589 lbs., at 12c. ⅌ lb.; 1 Calf, weight 135 lbs., at 10c. ⅌ lb. HUME & ELLIOTT sold 120 Sheep, weight 12,608 lbs., at 7c. ⅌ lb.; 17 Lambs, weight 1,320 lbs., at 7c. ⅌ lb.; 105 Sheep, weight 9,120 lbs., at 6c. ⅌ lb.; 153 Sheep, weight 15,480 lbs., at 6⅛c. ⅌ lb.; 190 Sheep, weight 18,360 lbs., at 5⅛c. ⅌ lb. J. KIRBY sold 60 Sheep, weight 3,800 lbs., at 6⅛c. ⅌ lb.; 171 Sheep, weight 16,300 lbs., at 6⅛c. ⅌ lb.; 137 Sheep, weight 10,840 lbs., at 5c. ⅌ lb.; 28 Sheep, weight 2,300 lbs., at 6⅛c. ⅌ lb.; 48 Sheep, weight 4,980 lbs., at 6⅛c. ⅌ lb. Weekly report of Sheep and Lambs sold by HUME & ELLIOTT for week ending Jan. 7, 1871, 5,773 Sheep and Lambs; prices received, $23,472 73.

ONE HUNDREDTH-STREET YARDS.

Gross arrivals for the week ending Jan. 9, 1871: 2,812 head horned Cattle, all Western stock; 127 head of horned Cattle; 24 Cows; 418 Veals; 100 Sheep, all local stock per Harlem Railroad.

COMMUNIPAW YARDS.

Gross arrivals for the week ending Jan. 7, 1871: 1,536 head of horned Cattle; 4,186 Hogs; 7,297 Sheep. There were slaughtered in same yards during same week: 823 head of horned Cattle; 4,090 Hogs; 7,184 Sheep.

FORTY-EIGHTH-STREET SHEEP MARKET.

Gross arrivals for week ending Jan. 9, 1871: 8,836 Sheep and Lambs, 15 Veals, 28 head of Horned Cattle. Fresh arrivals at same yards this forenoon, 4,117 Sheep.

CHAMBERLIN'S YARDS.

Weekly report of sales effected for week ending Jan. 9, 1871: 501 Sheep, from 4c.@6⅛c. ⅌ lb.; 17 Beeves, from 10c.@13c. ⅌ lb.; 32 Cows and Calves, sold together, from $50@$70@$90 ⅌ head; 65 Veals from 10c.@12⅛c. ⅌ lb.

# The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JAN. 10, 1871.

### Amusements this Evening.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., corner 6th-av.
RICHELIEU. Characters by Messrs. Edwin Booth, Barrett, Sheridan, Miss Pateman, Miss Livingston and others.

FOURTEENTH-STREET THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
UN BALLO IN MASCHERA. (Italian opera.) Characters by Mme. Carolina Vivaroli, Miss Bacelli, Mr. Lefranc, and others.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
23d-st., corner 8th-av.
BARBE BLEUE. Leading characters by Mlle. Aimee and M. Gausins.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Houston-st.
WEE WILLIE WINKIE. Characters by Messrs. G. L. Fox, Honeywood, Atkins, Miss Fanny Beane, Miss Rogers, Miss Yeamans, and others.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Prince-st.
THE BLACK CROOK. Leading characters by Messrs. Morton, Rogers, Hamilton, and Miss Pauline Markham.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
WAR. Leading characters by Messrs. John Brougham, Gilbert, George Clarke, Miss Madeline Henriques, Miss Fowler and Miss Tracy.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., near Broadway.
SARATOGA. Leading characters by Messrs. Harkins, Lewis, Davidge, Miss Fanny Davenport and Miss Fanny Morant.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.
Broadway, near Washington-place.
KIND TO A FAULT and ALADDIN. Leading characters by Mr. Leffingwell, Mr. Hall, Miss Edwin, and Miss Howett.

STADT THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
JANE EYRE. Leading character by Mme. Marie Seebach.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE. Afternoon and evening. Large collection of curiosities on exhibition.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.
GRAND EQUESTRIAN and GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Montague-st., near Court-st.
RIP VAN WINKLE. Leading characters by Mr. Joseph Jefferson and Miss Mary Wells.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
23d-st., corner 4th-av.
EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS AND STATUARY.

### Terms of the New-York Times.

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| And an extra copy to getter-up of club. | |
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### Advertising Rates of the New-York Times.

Ordinary classified advertisements, 20 cents per line each insertion.

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Deaths or Marriage Notices, $1 each insertion.

The above have been the fixed advertising rates of the NEW-YORK TIMES for the past eight years, and will not be changed, although our circulation has largely increased during that time.

### To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and at No. 40 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.; also at No. 6 Astor-place, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ Messrs. DREXEL, HARJES & Co., Bankers, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that city.

### Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

### THE WAR.

A correspondent with the army of FREDERICK CHARLES, writing on the 6th, says the French were retreating to the westward, pursued by the Prussians, who met with little resistance. King WILLIAM, telegraphing to the Queen on the 8th, says that FREDERICK CHARLES continues his victorious advance on Les Mans, and represents the bombardment of Paris as "proceeding favorably." The Government of Paris has issued a decree consolidating all military organizations, and the entire able-bodied male population, with the regular army. A committee has been appointed to carry the decree into effect, with the Governor of Paris as the Chairman and the commanders of forts as members. The French are sending captured Germans to the Island of Oberon. Many Bonapartist agents have been arrested in France recently.

### GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

The London papers are still harping on the *Alabama* Claims, and it is averred that if new negotiations are not entered upon at once, it will be the fault of the United States....Mr. MARTIN, M. P., elect from Meath, Ireland, expresses doubt as to whether he shall sit in Parliament, although he had a majority of 456 of the election....The citizens of Frankfort-on-the-Main are praying King WILLIAM to regard the historical title of that city to be the scene of his coronation as Emperor of Germany....A republican insurrection has broken out in Spain, in the province of Barnia.

### CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, several memorials were introduced, including one calling for an amendment of the Constitution, prohibiting the appropriation of money raised by taxation to any religious object, and one in favor of Transpacific telegraph cables. Among the new bills introduced was one which appropriates $250,000 for the completion of the harbor of Duluth, Minn. The bill giving Gen. SCHENCK an extra allowance of $2,500 a year for an amanuensis, was passed. The correspondence relating to the removal of Mr. MOTLEY was submitted and ordered to be printed. The remainder of the day was spent in considering Mr. SHERMAN'S bill for the revision of the laws relating to the mints, assay offices and coinage of the country. This makes the Mint a bureau of the Treasury Department, under a director appointed for five years. The discussion turned on the proposition to discontinue the charge of half per cent. for coinage. The change was opposed by the members from the mining States, and defended by Mr. SHERMAN, Mr. MORRILL and others. An amendment was finally adopted reducing it to three-tenths of one per cent., and the bill went over till today.

In the House a number of new bills were introduced, one of which proposes to set apart all moneys received from the sale of public lands for five years for the benefit of common schools. Mr. JENCKES, of Rhode Island, introduced a bill to regulate the manner of making appointments in the civil service. A resolution was adopted requesting the Committee on Ways and Means to report a bill for the repeal of the income tax. It was also resolved to refer all matters relating to ocean telegraphs to a joint committee of five from the Senate and eight from the House. The bill for the construction of a military and postal railway from Washington to New-York was taken up but not disposed of. A motion was made that the rules be suspended, and the Senate resolutions relating to San Domingo taken from the Speaker's table and passed. This failing of a two-thirds vote, Mr. ORTH offered new resolutions on the same subject, and asked for their consideration. This proposition also failed, and a motion was finally made and carried that the rules be suspended and the Senate resolutions taken up. This being done, Mr. WOOD of New-York, made a speech, in which he gave his reasons for opposing the resolutions. The subject then went over till today. In the meantime, the old reports on San Domingo, called for some days ago, were submitted.

### GENERAL.

The creditors of OAKES AMES & Co. met yesterday in Boston, when the report of the Committee to examine the affairs of the Company was read. It appears that the assets exceed the liabilities by $8,000,000. The recommendation of the Committee to grant an extension of six, twelve, eighteen and twenty-four months was accepted.

The St. Louis *Republican* says that a Democratic caucus will be held to-night, and it claims that BLAIR'S chances for nomination are best at present.

The newspaper printers in Savannah, Ga., are on a strike for sixty cents per thousand ems. The proprietors have refused to pay it. The price now is fifty cents, and printers who work a full week make from $30 to $50 per week at that price.

Gov. BOWIE, of Maryland, has signed the death warrants of JOHN HOWARD, convicted of murder in Alleghany County; of MARY WALLIS, (colored,) convicted of murder in Prince George's County; of JOHN MARTIN, (also colored,) convicted of rape in Frederick County. The executions are fixed for the 10th of February.

One of the paper-mills of THOMAS RICE, Jr., at Newton Falls, Mass., was burned, on Sunday. The loss is estimated at $30,000; insured for $15,000.

The Special Commission on Penal and Reformatory Institutions of Michigan have made their report, which condemns the present system, and recommends various important changes.

The advocates of the right of women to vote under the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the Constitution, without the adoption of a Sixteenth, will have a hearing before the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives on Wednesday.

### The Question of the Future.

Mr. C. F. ADAMS, Jr., calls attention, in the January number of the *North American Review*, to some very striking facts connected with the growth of the great railroad corporations of the United States. First and foremost among these facts is the tendency of the great companies to combine, and the extent to which they have combined. For instance, seventeen years ago there were seven distinct lines of railroad between this City and Buffalo, of which six were not over seventy-six miles long each. Now there is pratically but one line, owned by one company, controlling about one thousand miles of track; and it now also practically controls the Lake Shore and Michigan, the Rock Island, and the Chicago and Northwestern; in other words, of the line of road between New-York and Omaha. "One year ago," says Mr. ADAMS, "five roads divided between them the distance between the Atlantic and Pacific; six months ago, these five were practically reduced to three. How long will it be before these three are reduced to one?" The same process is going on all over the country. The grand corporations thus formed, too, have completely exempted themselves from State control. If a State attempts to meddle with them, they buy up the Legislature and muzzle the Courts, and they even assault Congress with no inconsiderable success, and already begin to look upon the Presidential election as a matter by no means beyond their control. The Erie Ring has formed an alliance with the Tammany Ring; indeed, the same persons are leading members of both, and have secured the political control of this State, and make no secret of their belief that they will have a good deal to do with the choice of the next Democratic candidate for the Presidency. Nevertheless, we are as yet only in the infancy of the system; if these things are done in the green-tree, what will be done in the dry?

The main reliance of the community in this country, as regards the regulation of railroads in all that relates to the comfort and safety of passengers, and cheapness and rapidity in the transportation of freight, has hitherto been competition. This check has been got rid of to a great extent by the passage of some of the competing lines into the same hands. Even where competition has been actually kept up, it has produced some extraordinary results. Competition generally prevails with regard to the "through business;" that is, companies compete mainly for the traffic to the far West, and in order to secure it, cut down charges to the lowest possible point, often below the paying point; but then in order to save their roads from loss, they raise the charges to all intermediate points. Hence it happens that places like Rochester, and Buffalo, and Syracuse find themselves unable to carry on business with the West in competition with New-York or Boston. The discrimination against them amounts in some cases to ten per cent., Mr. ADAMS says, of the value of the goods transported; and the consequence is that many manufacturing establishments in the interior have been broken up, and the creation of new ones is of course prevented by the knowledge of the risks to which the condition of the railroad system would expose them. In short, to the ordinary chances of trade, and the chances caused by sudden and potent changes in the tariff, we added fresh ones caused by the contests of railroad managers, these last being the most difficult to foresee and provide against..

Mr. ADAMS selects, as the greatest of railroad corporations, and, therefore, the most useful as an illustration of their enormous wealth and power, the Pennsylvania Railroad. It owns four hundred miles of road in Pennsylvania, directly controls twelve hundred miles more, outside the State leases, and works sixteen hundred miles, and holds bonds of railroads, canals, towns and cities to the amount of $20,000,000. Its capital is $65,000,000; its income is $40,000,000, and its profits $10,000,000 a year. Think of this "money power" in a country which thought its liberties endangered by the United States Bank. As an illustration of the courage of this Company, he cites its attempts, the success of which was only prevented by Gov. GEARY'S veto, to get possession of a sum of $9,500,000 lying in the State Treasury, and pledged to the reduction of the State debt. The Constitution forbids the State having any financial relations with any private corporation, either by lending its money or credit. So the Company got an act passed permitting the substitution of almost worthless bonds of roads not yet commenced, and which might never pay, for the really valuable securities which constituted the sinking fund. The scheme would thus have been carried out at a blow, had the Governor not interfered.

Mr. ADAMS' plan for reducing the railroads to subjection, and making them really the great highways of the country instead of mere private speculations, endangering public liberty by their magnitude and audacity, is the appointment or election of some sort of controlling tribunal, by which all railroad interests shall be passed upon, and from whose judgments there shall be no appeal—thus relieving the Legislatures, both State and Federal, from that most corrupting of all influences, "special legislation." To the obvious objection, that the virtue of such a tribunal would be exposed to just the same dangers from the blandishments of the great corporations as that of the Legislatures now is, he replies that we must, in the last resort, always trust to individual character for defense against all evils of this kind. We trust our lives and property implicitly, and for the most part justifiably, to the honesty of Judges and juries. If a nation does not contain honest men enough for work of this kind, of course it must go to the wall. The great reason why the corporations have their way so readily with legislators is, that the responsibility for any evil which may be accomplished in them is so divided that nobody feels it very much. The advantage of such tribunals as Mr. ADAMS proposes would be, that responsibility would be so concentrated that when a corrupt act was committed every member would feel the shame of it.

We doubt whether the public mind is yet sufficiently awake to the magnitude of the evil, Mr. ADAMS discusses to give serious consideration to the remedy he suggests. But eventually no question of politics stands a better chance of occupying the public mind, as nothing has ever occupied it except slavery. Whether democratic Government can be successfully carried on in the presence of these gigantic corporations, with their armies of employes, their millions of treasury, and with the ablest men in the country at their head, acting in independence of, and often in defiance of the Government, is an experiment which the American people are hardly likely to try, after they have been made fully acquainted with its nature.

### Religion by Constitutional Amendment.

A religious amendment to the Constitution of the United States is the object of a Convention to be held next week in Philadelphia. The omission in the Constitution of all reference to "God and Christianity" is referred to in the call as "unnecessary and most unfortunate," and such an amendment is demanded as shall "indicate that this is a Christian nation, and place all Christian laws, institutions, and usages in our Government on an undeniable legal basis in the fundamental law of the nation."

The same movement has been heard of before, under equally respectable auspices, but it has taken no hold upon the public mind, and gives no evidence of growth in any form whatever. The motives of its originators are unquestionably good. Their sincerity and piety are above suspicion. Their wisdom, however, is not so apparent. They mean well, but the method by which they propose to prove that we are a Christian people would be utterly ineffectual. It might subject us to a charge of national hypocrisy,—it could not possibly augment the amount of religious profession, or in any degree heighten the standard of daily life.

It is safe to assume that there was as much genuine religion among the men who drafted the Constitution, and among the men who ratified it, as can be found in these days. The people lived as near to God then as now, and probably recognized their responsibility to Him in their work and business quite as fully as their descendants can do. It was the very sanctity of religion, perhaps, which led them to avoid the mention of it in an instrument framed with an exclusive regard to secular concerns. They knew what State religion meant in the Old World, and carefully guarded against its introduction in the new. The depth of their religious feeling, not the want of it, led to the omission which the promoters of the Philadelphia meeting seek to rectify.

The idea of making a nation religious by an act of Congress, or a declaration of the organic law, harmonizes with CHALMERS' doctrine of national conscience, and with the theory upon which State Churches rest. In fact, if it is the business of law-makers to make religion a national concern, it is their duty to go beyond an amendment to the Constitution, and to provide for religion by a system of endowments. Such a course, we need not say, is at variance with the instincts and aims of the American people. Religion is here strictly an individual concern. It relies upon voluntary agencies alone, and must be measured by individual conduct,—not by the contents of a printed instrument. The latter might perpetually convict us of national inconsistencies, which keen critics would call hypocrisy; but it would neither strengthen the faith of the Christian, nor dispel the doubts of the unbeliever. We think it best, therefore, to leave the Constitution as it is. The churches can do more for Christianity than Congress or the Constitution.

### The "Defective Flue."

Very few days pass just now without our being called upon to record an outbreak of fire in some private dwelling. The other night the disaster happened at a ladies' school, and the inmates of the house had only time to escape in their night-dresses before the whole place was in flames. But for the great exertions of the lady who presided over the school, Miss ARMSTRONG, we might have had a repetition of the Richmond disaster in our own city. The cause of this fire was, of course, a "defective flue." It is the same old story. The furnaces are set going, something or other is out of order, and one night, when all the family are in bed, the most fearful midnight enemy we can possibly have to face, sweeps through the doomed house. The "heater" in the house is responsible for more weak lungs, consumption, and pneumonia, than all the rigors of the climate. It is the means we take to "make ourselves comfortable" that sends many a child or delicate person to the grave. On extremely cold days the use of the heater may be desirable—but of such days we have only had about half a dozen so far this Winter. During the rest of the time the heater poisons the air, renders children delicate and weak, aggravates all the evils under which people of weak lungs suffer, and gives the doctors more work than they know how to get through. It would be impossible to rear a strong and athletic race under the baneful influence of the "heater."

But when to these disadvantages is added the probability that some day or other the house will be set on fire by this abominable agent of mischief, it seems wonderful that people do not content themselves with the honest warmth to be derived from an open grate, as their grandfathers did before them. There never was better work done in this country than when people warmed themselves before a good old-fashioned wood fire. Of course the houses of the very rich are so fitted up that risk of accident is reduced to almost nothing. The eminent sponsor of the Tammany "Ring," Mr. JOHN JACOB ASTOR, can probably sleep in his "palatial mansion,"—as the *World* would call it—without fear of fire; but how about some of Mr. JOHN JACOB ASTOR'S tenants? Would their landlord go to much expense to put their furnaces in order? And so with other tenants. The landlord wants his *rent*—as for "defective flues," that is your lookout, and if you are burnt alive some night, you may have the satisfaction of knowing beforehand that a coroner's jury will certify that nobody but yourself was to blame. The builders are chiefly at fault for putting in flues where they ought not to be. This ought to be one of the things looked after by the Superintendent of Buildings. All that the tenant can do, as a rule, is to see that the furnace which supplies heat for the house is in proper order. This precaution ought never to be neglected. Twice, at least, during the Winter, the entire apparatus should be thoroughly overhauled. As it is, most people go to bed with a deadly enemy ready to spring out upon them at any moment. It may be said that every house in New-York is fitted up with a heater, and that very few fires occur. The latter statement is not true, for fires break out every night, although few of them are reported in the newspapers. The great fact is that your own turn may come at any time, and all because builders are stupid, landlords mean, and tenants careless. The safe course is to do without the heater, and have a good rousing fire made in the grate, such as our forefathers managed to get on with in days when the climate was much more severe than it is now, and people had something better to do than to go whining and snivelling to each other about the cold. If you must pamper and coddle yourself, and undermine the health of your children, with the heater, at least take care that the "doctor's ally" is in good order, and that you have secured yourself against that bane of Winter—the "defective flue."

### A Daring Robber.

We have become familiar enough with deeds of railroad brigandage committed by well-armed bands of ruffians amid the solitude and silence of the Western plains, or where the bleak and barren slopes of Nevada afford a refuge to crime that defies the strong arm of the law. But most people, even in our day, would have thought an express car just issuing from a busy city, and under the immediate eye of men employed around a great central depot, would have been the last place, for even the most reckless desperado to select as the scene of murder and robbery. Nothing less difficult than the impossible, appears to attract our modern criminals—a rule which we may expect to see consistly acted upon, until our detective resources are brought upon a par with the ingenuity and daring of the classes they have to deal with. No better instance than the one which occurred on Friday evening, at Albany, could be found to illustrate the safety which crime derives from an utter disregard of all precaution. At 8 o'clock in the evening the heavily laden cars had just begun their journey, and had to pass two watchful attendants on the switches, to whom the train was at that moment the absorbing object of attention. Such were the conditions selected by an unknown robber for leaping on the express car, opening the door, and with no appearance of haste, firing three successive shots at the messenger in charge, rifling the safe and making good his escape, after carefully closing the door on the opposite side from that on which he entered. The leap upon the spur of the express car was made close by the side of the employe entrusted with the first switch outside of the depot, and whose lantern enabled him to see the figure of the man who was about to attempt a murder. About forty yards further on, there were stationed on a lower line of road some men who heard the pistol shots; some ninety yards nearer the river, and just at the point where the train passes on the single track that crosses the bridge, was stationed another employe on the road; in the centre of the bridge and at the other end of it, were two more.

It was thus, while running the gauntlet of the watchful observation of four men, and while passing within the hearing of others, that a terrible tragedy was being enacted within the express car. Such a deed was simply the very last possibility that any of the onlookers would have accepted as explaining the slight indication of anything irregular remarked by them. Hence, the man leaping on was taken for a railroad official, the pistol-shots were thought to have proceeded from another quarter, and the north door ajar in the middle of the bridge and shut at the further end, would, if remarked at all, have been ascribed to the agency of the messenger who was, nevertheless, at that moment weltering in blood inside, while his assailant had either leaped off the car again, or was waiting to pass the last man on the bridge for an opportunity to do so.

And so those in charge of the train kept the cars on their way, as ignorant as the people outside that with every mile they traveled the life-blood of poor HALPINE was flowing from three ghastly wounds, and that by the time they reached Pittsburg the express messenger would have been at the point of death. The merest accident directed attention to the car at East Albany, and the victim of a barbarous crime was temporarily saved from the death which nothing but a splendid physique could have warded off so long. Meanwhile the clue to the identification of the daring villain, who safely escaped with his plunder, is of the slenderest possible kind. Mr. HALPINE is still in very imminent danger. He has, from the injuries done to his brain, lost his eye-sight. Pending his recovery of health and vision, there is no other man that can identify the culprit, the switch-shifter being hardly likely, from a hurried view of a disappearing figure, to be equal to his recognition. Thus invaluable time must be wasted in the most general and aimless kind of search; and a man with the reckless daring of a wild beast, and a cunning of most fiendish completeness, will probably be left to prey upon society a little longer.

It is obvious that a clue could be more easily had to the perpetrator of this crime, were the practice of carrying fire-arms much less common than it is. Among most civilized communities the man who buys a pistol is, to some extent, a subject of observation, and like the purchaser of poison at a drug-store, is likely to be noted sufficiently for identification. Among ourselves, unfortunately, such transactions are too common to excite remark. We have repeatedly maintained that it is only by the merest quibble that the carrying of pistols can be excepted from the law against concealed weapons. In the face of repeated proofs to the contrary, it is perfectly useless to argue their necessity for personal defense. They are emphatically weapons of assault, and are, in ninety-nine cases out of every hundred, so used. A man may defend his house with a revolver; his assailants will take care that by the time it comes to be necessary to draw one to defend his person, he is incapable of using it. The possession of a revolver as an article of daily wear ought to form a *prima facie* evidence of criminal intent, and should be punished accordingly. Until this is done, we shall neither have the proper sort of social sentiment against manslaughter, nor be sufficiently protected against drunken or desperate ruffians who avail themselves of the common right to carry fire-arms.

### The Muzzle for a Plain Speaker.

Certain gentlemen have preferred charges against Rev. Dr. LANAHAN, assistant agent of the Methodist Book Concern, alleging that he has made false statements in regard to losses and frauds in that establishment, (thereby causing great damage to the Concern and scandal to the Church,) and praying that he may be suspended, tried, and, if found guilty, deposed from office.

Dr. LANAHAN maintains on his part that his statements as above are true, and that he is prepared to prove them. The trial is to take place on the 19th of January at No. 805 Broadway. The Book Committee, and also the Bishops who are to be convened to try the case, owe it to themselves and to the Church that the investigation shall be thorough, complete, and open to the public, and no opportunity should be given to the Book Committee to cover up or to exclude any testimony that would show fraud or mismanagement. The property of the Concern belongs to the traveling preachers of the Northern States, and they have a right to know if it has been tampered with, and if so, to what extent. What the Church requires is light, not darkness and whitewash.

The *Christian Advocate*, of this City, has done its best to misrepresent and confuse every question at issue. It has declared that the alleged frauds in the Methodist Book Concern "have not only not been proved, but they have not been made decently probable." Yet in the first report of the Committee which inquired into the alleged frauds, (November, 1869,) the third resolution ran as follows: "That the investigation of the bindery has satisfied the Committee that there has been great mismanagement in this department, *and that serious losses have occurred therein.*" Dr. CURRY now denies all this—for reasons which may, perhaps, appear if the approaching investigation is full and thorough, and not a "hole and corner" affair, designed to conceal the "mismanagement" referred to in the above resolution of the Committee. The *Christian Advocate* itself, which now unblushingly denies the existence of any wrong-doing, said last November: "The whole Church owes a large debt of gratitude to the members of the Book Committee for their laborious, diligent, and patient investigations of the whole affair."

We need not expect to get at the truth on this subject from the *Christian Advocate*—which, by the bye, very naturally came the other day to the defense of Messrs. ASTOR, TAYLOR, ROBERTS & Co., whitewashers by wholesale and retail. So many jobs in that line have had to be done of late in the Methodist Book Concern, that the *Christian Advocate* has that "fellow feeling" which "makes us wondrous kind" toward the great professors of the art. What we demand now, in behalf of thousands of Methodists, is a fair and impartial investigation. The attempt is to be made to *burke* Dr. LANAHAN, and if it succeeds, it will be one of the greatest scandals ever brought upon the Methodist Church. The swagger of the *Christian Advocate* cannot be allowed to blind the public to the true facts of the case. The editor of that journal would probably like to have the whole question settled in Room No. 13, under the direction of Judge CARDOZO. But that style of "hushing up" unpleasant business is not yet universal, and if Dr. LANAHAN is to be hounded down for doing his duty as an honest man and a Christian gentleman, it will have to be done in the face of day, and with the full light of public opinion turned upon the transaction.

## MINOR TOPICS.

A sentence in our article on the meeting for Italian unity, published on Saturday, has been understood to mean that Mr. SCHUYLER COLFAX had refused altogether to countenance the celebration. The truth is that Mr. COLFAX did not think himself justified in deserting his post at Washington in order to attend the meeting personally; and there can be no doubt that he takes a right view of the duty he owes to the Senate. Mr. COLFAX is in full sympathy with the meeting, and is by no means afraid to avow that sympathy. No injustice toward Mr. COLFAX was designed by the writer of the article in question, and we much regret that Mr. COLFAX'S name was introduced in any sense which exposed him or his motives to misinterpretation. Mr. COLFAX has recently told the world that public men are subjected to many unjust attacks; but mistakes such as the one now referred to are always gladly corrected by any journalist, and can inflict no injury upon a reputation like that of the Vice-President. Mr. COLFAX'S letter to the Committee now making arrangements for the meeting will be found in another column.

The debate on the San Domingo resolutions was continued in the House yesterday, in a somewhat discursive manner. The result of the preliminary fencing made it, however, tolerably obvious that the appointment of the Commission desired by the President stands a very fair chance of being finally indorsed, and that, not improbably, without the necessity of another reference to the Senate. In the interests of the general business of the country, and as a proper measure of attention to a subject of the highest national importance, it is to be hoped that the resolutions providing for the appointment of the Commission of investigation may be passed today without further amendment.

At the meeting lately held in Boston against the occupation of Rome, Mr. P. A. COLLINS is reported to have stated that "the question was not whether twenty millions of Italians should have a capital, as much as it was whether two hundred millions of Catholics should have a common seat of authority." We were under the impression that the Italians numbered very nearly, if not over twenty-five millions, and that in the Catholic countries of Europe some three-fourths of the population were only indifferently attached, if not unflinchingly opposed to Popery, as defined by those political aspirants who have lately been stumping the Catholic Churches for votes. What most concerns us, however, is the spirit which pervades all the speeches delivered in denouncing the dethronement of PIUS IX. Is it not evident that if people of this stamp were now in the majority they would not scruple to involve this country in a war against Italy for the restoration of Popery in its worst form? According to the principle enunciated by Mr. COLLINS, any question in which the aforesaid two hundred millions are concerned, must be decided by them and for them, without regard to right or wrong. "The occupation must cease," continued Mr. COLLINS, for the simple reason that "two hundred thousand of Catholics will tender the strength of their arms." We are now anxious to hear the other side of the story at the meeting to be held next Thursday evening, at the Academy of Music, by the friends of Italy. The call for this "American Celebration" of the great event of the day, has been made by men of the highest standing in private life in our community,—and we are encouraged to hope that there is still sufficient public spirit surviving the corruption and degradation fostered by the ruling Ring to make the occasion what it ought to be,—an imposing assemblage of free and independent Americans.

A Sunday paper is pleased to express its disapproval of our "attacks" on what it calls "our prominent men." This journal goes on to say: "The people know that their safety is well protected when the laws are administered by the Erskine-like CARDOZO, ever keen, fearless and just; the prompt and brilliant BARNARD, ever on the alert to protect the rights of all litigants." "They are the types of a learned and pure Judiciary, of which any community and any age might be justly proud." This defense of the Erskine-like CARDOZO and the ever prompt and fearless BARNARD is not ironical, as most people would suppose, but is put forward quite seriously—and there are doubtless human beings, not yet in an asylum for idiots, but on their way thither, who accept it as Gospel truth. The Sunday paper having given us *its* standard of Judicial integrity, we are very glad to find that *ours* occasions it great annoyance. We hope to offend it still more before long.

Poor France has lately suffered many indignities, but the insults of the Prussians are not to be compared to an insinuation by the Detroit *Post*, that one of the weakest humbugs of a native side-show "is nothing but a dirty, hairy-faced, partially-deformed little Frenchman." The individual on whom these opprobrious epithets are heaped undertook to personate a "man-wolf," and at no little inconvenience to his personal comfort, ate raw flesh, and did other things characteristic of his presumed bestial origin. From the rather mysterious announcement of the *Post* that the creature "drinks whisky and speaks the French *patois* (?) as well as any other man of the same nativity," we are disposed to hope that he cannot be a Frenchman after all.

We trust Mr. BERGH will take a hint from the proceedings of the kindred society at Washington. The friends of the brute creation at the capital have begun a war upon the system of overloading cars, and have, in spite of the misjudged opposition of passengers, managed to do substantial service—in many cases reducing the loads by one-half. The facts elicited concerning the death of the young man SPEARS by a Third-avenue car, sufficiently prove that a well-directed effort of a similar kind in New-York would not only result in relieving the horses of needless pain, but would also save a few human lives.

South Carolina seems resolved to perpetuate a contempt for the recognized exponents of law and order, and to delay the approach of cordial amity and peaceful progress under a common Constitution. On Saturday last, Gov. SCOTT was summoned from Washington by the news of an outrage that could only be possible with the tacit approval of a large section of the community. Six negro militiamen lodged in jail, in Union County, on a charge of murdering a white drayman, were taken thence and hung by a party of self-constituted judges and executioners. It is evident that in the first place, the fact of these negroes having been armed in the service of the State, was a serious offense in the eyes of Southern desperadoes, that the fact of their being negroes made their guilt a matter of certainty, and that the fact of their being confined in a State prison was considered as affording them a good chance of escaping justice. It is needless to say that while assumptions of this kind are at all common in the South, the best friends of reconstruction must plead with bated breath.

King WILLIAM'S latest bulletin is remarkable for its absence of a record of any striking success. This is a negative tribute, at least, to the persistency of French resistance that deserves to be noted. Prince FREDERICK CHARLES' march on Le Mans is certainly an evidence that the outer line of the investment of Paris, which the German Army north of Orleans practically is, shows no signs of yielding either in strength or cohesion; but it is to be feared that it will hardly be sufficient to make the people at home much better satisfied with the aspect of the slow-moving and dreary struggle. The Government of Paris shows its strength by consolidating all the able-bodied male population with the regular army for the defense of the city. When the Government of France is strong enough to do the same thing effectually, the King's bulletins will be still less cheerful.

The arrest of E. S. STOKES on a criminal charge, reported in yesterday's paper, and again today, is said to have been prompted by a very different motive from a desire to do justice. Mr. STOKES gave JAMES FISK, Jr., serious offense, and FISK—so it is stated—had him arrested on Sunday morning in order to wreak vengeance. FISK carries the laws of this City in his pocket, so that the story is not intrinsically improbable. As a matter of fact, JAMES FISK, Jr., could doubtless procure an order for the arrest of almost any man in this City tomorrow. Into the merits of the Stokes case we are not prepared to enter, but if an outrage has been committed such as that described to us, it is to be hoped that some effectual means will be taken to secure redress for it.

We are assured by the editor of *Our Society* that there is no truth in the report that the paper is owned or controlled by JAMES FISK, Jr. FISK did not contribute toward the establishment of the paper, nor has he had anything to do with it during its existence. This explanation is due to the proprietors of *Our Society*, and it must be understood that the paragraph reflecting on the management of the paper, as having been prompted by JAMES FISK, Jr., was unfounded.

### Hon. Schuyler Colfax on Italian Unity.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 6, 1871.

MY DEAR SIR: It would afford me great pleasure to accept the invitation of your Committee to attend the meeting next week to celebrate the completion of Italian unity, if it were within my power. But public duties devolved upon me by the people, and which have a prior claim on my time, forbid my leaving the capital while Congress is in session, except in the rarest possible cases.

While I recognize to the fullest extent the considerations of propriety which restrain American citizens, and especially those in official life, from active interference with the affairs of other lands by illegal propagandism, improper intervention, &c., there is nothing in either propriety or usage which prevents the open expression of our joy when foreign countries take a step forward to assimilate their institutions in a greater or lesser degree with those of which we are so justly proud, and which, with God's Providence blessing them, have achieved for us as a nation our wonderful historical progress and development. I can, therefore, heartily respond to these emphatic words of VICTOR EMMANUEL to the Italian Parliament: "Italy is free and one. It now depends on us only to render her great and happy." We who live here under the protection of a Constitution which unites so many millions of people into one nation, which forbids the establishment of any state religion, and which guarantees the free exercise of all religious thought, can realize the full import of those short but weighty words of the Italian King, "free and one." And he says truly that it depends on her people only thus united and free to render their nation "great and happy." I would rejoice ever more if Italy had reached the summit of true popular sovereignty, which our Republic has attained, for I am one of those who believe that republics, with wise men at their heads, are possible on all continents, and in all parallels of latitude. She has, however, chosen her own form of government, and we cannot challenge her decision. But I may add that nothing is clearer than, if she desires to be "great and happy," she must establish and maintain as the very corner-stone of United Italy, civil and religious liberty. The equality of all under the law, by protecting in Courts and Parliaments the civil rights of the poorest as energetically and faithfully as those of the richest and most powerful; and as the fitting adjunct of this great idea of civil liberty, the right of all to worship God as their individual conscience commands, guaranteed alike to Jew and Gentile, to Protestant and Catholic, to priest and layman, to king and pope.

In this sign they will conquer, for out of this new life of civil and religious liberty will flow peace and happiness, progress and prosperity, with material and national development and advancement, as surely as healthful streams flow from fountains of purity.

Respectfully yours,
(Signed,) SCHUYLER COLFAX.
THEODORE ROOSEVELT, Esq., Chairman, &c.

### The People Degenerating—Temperance Lecture by Miss Julia Coleman.

Miss JULIA COLEMAN delivered an interesting and well attended lecture on temperance last evening in the lecture-room of the Eighteenth-street M. E. Church. She considered the subject with especial reference to its effects in tending to the deterioration of the race. After asserting that the seeds of disease were as surely transmitted from parent to child as were complexion, features and voice, Miss COLEMAN entered into a lengthy review of the history of the race from ADAM down, showing that in every instance where individuals or nations fell into habits of gluttony or intemperance, they and the generations succeeding them became shorter lived. Armies, rulers and nations had fallen alike into defeat, death and destruction in consequence of this unholy indulgence. The Roman State, before its fall, showed the painful and unnatural spectacle of Senators who had once contended against each other in the forum, contending for the mastery in the indulgence of their grossest passions at the dining table. When at last premature decay and death became apparent in the human race, alchemists had set to work to discover something that, as if by magic, would rejuvenate the human system; but instead of finding the elixir of life they found the water of death, misnamed the water of life. Alcohol was the result of all their deep research, and, perhaps, after the familiar principle of "a hair off the dog that bit you," mankind in every nation had accepted it, but with this difference—that instead of swallowing the hair, they swallowed the whole dog. After presenting some convincing facts and figures showing, as she claimed must have been the case, that more than one quarter of the American people die prematurely from not alone the direct effects of alcoholic liquors on the individual, but also its inherited effects, she concluded with an eloquent appeal to all who desired the perpetuity of this race and nation, and salvation in time and eternity, to lend their earnest efforts to the cause of temperance.

# WEST POINT.

## Continuation of the Trial of the Colored Cadet.

### Further Testimony—The Return of the Wandering Cadets—Why They Run Away—A Threat of Tar and Feathers—The Spur—Unsatisfactory Condition of Affairs at the Point.

From our Special Correspondent.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Monday, Jan. 9, 1871.

The fourth session of the General Court-martial commenced at 10 o'clock this morning. By some merciful influence, the witnesses and others were not kept shivering in the great refrigerating apartment adjacent to the Court-room, known as the gymnasium, but were humanely permitted to remain in a comfortable place until the Court was opened. Cadet SMITH, the accused, was early in waiting, neatly dressed, as usual, and as bright and cheerful as a cricket. He was enveloped in his gray overcoat, and paced about with a most complacent air. Generally, when the Court is cleared, he exercises in the gymnasium with a seeming zest, as he declares it an unusual privilege, not easily obtained in the presence of his unfriendly comrades. Whatever may be said of his rather mongrel presence, there is in it an inexpressible combination of calmness, cunning and self-reliance. Today, as at the previous sessions, he closely scanned every motion and word of the witnesses, and rapidly wrote down their several replies. Frequently he would refer to these, and prepare questions for the cross-examination. As might be expected, several times these were objected to; but nearly all were allowed. They were well-worded and sharply pointed. He explained his intention in this cross-examination. It was to ascertain whether there might have been a mutual understanding as to what the witnesses would offer in evidence. As will be seen, the fact of their having had frequent and free conferences upon the subject tends to cast reflections in such a direction. The only witnesses examined were Cadets BAILEY and BIRNEY, both fine fellows, and of good standing in their classes. Gen. UPTON was absent from the post, and Lieut. STARRING did not appear. Probably both will be called on the stand to-morrow. The following is the testimony:

CADET BAILEY'S STORY.

THOMAS N. BAILEY, Cadet Corporal, Third Class: I remember having reported accused on the 13th of December last; my position was extreme file on the right rear rank of the new guard; Cadet G. L. ANDERSON was on my left; the guard was being dressed backward, to the left, and I noticed SMITH turned his head to the right; I spoke to him about it, and afterward reported him; I think I told him to keep his head down the line; I did not hear him make any reply; while I spoke, the new guard was dressing backward to the left—about three feet; both ranks dressed together; the command given was either "left dress," or, "left backward dress;" as SMITH turned, Cadet ANDERSON was but a few inches from him; I could not see the relative position of their feet, [witness described the movement of the left backward dressing.] SMITH offered no subsequent reason to me why he should not be reported; I heard no conversation between SMITH and ANDERSON as that time; I don't remember of having seen Cadet BIRNEY then; I heard no remarks made by SMITH; I do not remember particularly the way in which ANDERSON approached SMITH in dressing to the left; he approached him gradually; I did not notice any jostling or crowding in the ranks then; ANDERSON being on my left, prevented my seeing any unusual movement of his feet; it might have happened.

Here the accused cross-examined the witness, who explained more particularly of the movement of dressing back. In answer to the questions of the accused, witness said:

"It is not customary or proper when a cadet is spoken to in ranks by a file closer, to reply. I did not observe whether SMITH, at the command 'left backwards dress,' turned his head to the left, and then to the right; I noticed a curve in the ranks; I did not notice any other mistakes make by SMITH on that occasion."

"Have you ever spoken to any other cadet concerning the testimony you should give in this case?"

"Yes, Sir; I have had so many conversations with others concerning this Court-martial that I do not remember the particular individuals."

"Do you recollect any names?"

"Well,—MUMFORD."

[Objected to by one of the Court. The Judge-Advocate explained that as SMITH had no counsel, his question was unadvised. The Court was cleared, and upon its reopening the objection was withdrawn.]

Questions by accused—"Have you ever spoken to any cadet about the probable result of this trial?" "Yes."

"Did you ever hear of Cadet ANDERSON's stepping on Cadet SMITH's toes before you made this report?" [Objected to by the Court. The accused withdrew the question. Cross-examination closed.]

In answer to a question by the Court, witness explained his position in the Guard.

"I remained on the right until the Old Guard had marched past; after the command of 'place rest' was given. I was busy making out the list, and I would not have noticed any conversation had it occurred."

"Did any reason then occur to you why he was looking in the wrong direction after the command to 'dress to the left' had been given?" "No."

[Witness here explained that he had talked with other cadets generally about the circumstances of the case, but not specifically as to the evidence he should give.]

By the accused—"Did you ever speak to Cadet ANDERSON in respect to this case?" "Yes."

"Did you ever speak to Cadet BIRNEY as to the effect of your testimony in this case?"

[Objected to by Capt. OGILBY as irrelevant. The accused explained that his intention in asking the question was to find out whether there was any previous understanding between the witnesses as to the evidence they should offer. Court reopened and the objection overruled. The question was repeated, and answered "No."]

Question by Accused—"Will you state what conversation you had with Cadet ANDERSON with respect to this case?"

[Objected to and overruled.]

Answer—"Well, it was of such an ordinary nature that I do not remember it."

By Accused—"Will you state the conversation held with Cadet MUMFORD?"

"I do not remember."

The evidence here closed, and a recess was taken for dinner. The personal appearance of the witness was very prepossessing. He is tall, slightly formed, with a thin side-face, clear blue eyes, a pleasant, frank countenance, and a well-toned voice, which is prompt in speaking, and indicates an earnest desire to tell a straight-forward story; quite a remarkable contrast to the rather incoherent language, irregular utterance and indecisive manner of the preceding witness, ANDERSON.

CADET BIRNEY'S STORY.

Cadet WM. G. BIRNEY, of the Third Class was the next witness.

Question by Judge Advocate: "Did you in December last have any conversation at guard mounting with Cadet ANDERSON with reference to the accused?"

"No, I had no conversation; that is, if your mean that Cadet ANDERSON spoke to me at the guard mounting when the men were at 'place rest;' I noticed Cadet SMITH looking around and staring at Mr. ANDERSON; I then saw the latter turn toward him; I could not hear what he said, but I saw that he was speaking; then I spoke to Cadet ANDERSON that he should not compromise his dignity."

"That was all I said."

Cross-examined by accused—"How did you know that Cadet SMITH was gazing at Cadet ANDERSON?"

"I saw him looking at him."

"What attracted your attention so that you looked toward Cadet ANDERSON?"

"From the way in which Cadet SMITH stared at ANDERSON."

"What did you mean by saying, 'don't compromise your dignity?'"

"I don't know that I can explain the words further than they explained themselves."

"Did you ever speak to Cadet BAILEY as to the effect of your testimony in this case?" "No, Sir."

"Have you ever had any conversation with Cadet BAILEY in respect to the testimony you would give in this case? If so, please state it." "Yes, I have. The substance of it was that I said Cadet SMITH had lied."

At this point Cadet SMITH asked to have the Court adjourned, so that he might attend examination. Application denied.

The accused then proceed with cross-examination, as follows:

"Were you so confident as to the circumstances which transpired, and of which you were not an eye-witness, as to conscientiously call Cadet SMITH a liar?"

"I never spoke about anything that I was not an eye-witness of."

"Of what did you speak?"

"Entirely as to what Cadet SMITH said I said."

"Have you ever had any conversation with Cadet ANDERSON in respect to what you would testify in this case?"

"Yes; I stated that I would be able to swear that I did not make a remark that Cadet SMITH accused me of making."

"Have you ever had any conversation with Cadet MUMFORD as to what you would testify to in this case?" "Yes."

"Did you ever speak to Cadet BAILEY as to what you thought would be the result of this trial?"

"No, Sir; I only said I thought so and so might be."

"Have you ever expressed any desire as to the result of this trial?"

[Objected to as irrelevant. Accused explained that he wished to find out whether the witnesses had prearranged their course of evidence. Objection overruled.]

(Explanation.) "That is, what you hoped that the result would be." "Yes, Sir."

"Will you state what caused that desire—to whom you expressed it, and what caused you to express it?"

"I can't remember the exact words; it was to the effect that I hoped they would send Cadet SMITH away for proving to be a liar."

"To whom did you express this?"

"I can't recollect any one in particular."

"What caused you to express it?"

"For one reason, Sir, I believed him to be a liar."

"In your cross-examination you have said that you would swear that you did not make a remark you were charged with making. What was that?"

"That I said 'he is speaking to Mr. ANDERSON; if he spoke to me I would knock him down;' or something very similar to that."

A Member of the Court—"My understanding is that that remark is what Cadet SMITH charges to Cadet BIRNEY, and for which Cadet BIRNEY says that Cadet SMITH is a liar."

"What remark did you make, if any, with reference to knocking Cadet SMITH down?"

"I did not make any."

Cadet BIRNEY is a rosy-cheeked, blue-eyed, auburn-haired lad, with a graceful, well-rounded figure. His testimony was carefully weighed, but given with promptness, and a general manner that savored strongly of prejudice against the colored accused.

THE RUNAWAY CADETS.

At noon, today, Gen. KIDDO arrived. The runaway cadet, BARNES, came on the same train. The facts in regard to the three who were expelled are simply as follows:

BAIRD had for some time been in the habit of making surreptitious nocturnal visits to the village of Highland Falls, (about one mile below,) where blandishments of divers kinds exist and strongly tempt. FLOCKINGER, his room-mate, was wont to answer the guard in his absence, "All right!" meaning that either he was in the room, or his absence was by permission. On Wednesday evening this prevarication was detected, and at midnight the first class surrounded the apartment summarily ordered the two to don citizens dress. They then forced them (and BARNS) on the double-quick to old Fort Putnam, made up a purse of $50, supplied them with other comforts, and declared them banished forever from the post, with a promise to tar and feather them promptly if they ever returned. BAIRD and FLEEKINGER went to a friend's residence at Poughkeepsie, and immediately sent written statements of the affair to the authorities here. Lieut. STARRING was dispatched after them. They returned with him on Friday, as befooe stated in the TIMES. Gen. PITCHER, the Superintendent of the post, at once sent these statements and all the papers in the case to Washington. It is rumored that they have resigned. Powerful efforts of friends will be used for their reinstatement. But in the event of their return, the cadets have declared that they will tar and feather, or otherwise "devil" them off the post.

WRETCHED CONDITION OF AFFAIRS.

Every day dropping of evidence leaks out and reveals a condition of affairs more startling than described any of the reports yet published. The fact of the bitter persecution of SMITH is more firmly established than before. The formality of a court-martial will probably never fully probe the details. But that he has been dreadfully aggravated and shamefully abused is certain. It is also true that the established "Ring" of cadet "devilments" is more powerful than all the ponderous and complicated machinery of the Military Academy discipline.

# BALLS LAST NIGHT.

### Reception of the Twenty-Second Regiment—Brilliant Attendance of National Guardsmen—A Deserved Success.

The Academy of Music was compactly filled with a select company, last evening, on the occasion of the annual reception of the Twenty-second Regiment, N. G., S. N. Y. Although extremely large in numbers the assemblage was not attended by any uncomfortable features, such as are unusually witnessed at many of the leading public balls. There was a great crowd on the floor of the Academy, and the scene, as presented from the boxes, was of the most brilliant description, being enhanced by the display of numerous military officers dressed in attractive uniforms. The rear part of the stage was fitted up as a marque, and was embellished with flags and mounted cannon, together with several stands of arms. Directly in front of the tent was suspended a number of gas jets, formed in the shape of a Maltese cross, with the regimental badge and the motto, "Defendam" decorating the centre. On one side were the figures 1861, denoting the year of the formation of the command, and on the opposite side were the illuminated figures, 1871. The gathering became very dense at 11 o'clock, but the jostling and crowding which ensued, instead of marring the enjoyment on the occasion tended to heighten the pleasure of dancing and promenading. The Army and Navy were well represented at the reception, and there was an unlimited attendance of National Guardsmen, belonging to this City and Brooklyn. The showy dress-uniforms of the soldiers presented a pleasing contrast to the elegant toilettes of the ladies. Conspicuous among the handsome uniforms were those of the Providence Light Infantry, the Providence United Train Artillery, and the old City Guard, of the Ninth Regiment. The two military delegations from Providence, R. I., were present by special invitation of the officers of the Twenty-second. The following is a list of some of the distinguished people who visited the reception: Col. Josiah T. Porter, commanding the Twenty-second Regiment; Gen. Alexander Shaler, Capt. Walter, of the ship *Vermont*; Col. Harry Allen, of the Providence Infantry; Col. Dennis, of the Providence Light Infantry; Col. Eddie, Capt. F. E. Camp, United States Army; Gen. Kiddo, United States Army; Gen. Varian, Col. Emmons Clark, of the Seventh Regiment; Col. Hall, United States Army; Col. Rockafeller, of the Seventy-first Regiment; Ex-Col. W. W. Remmey, formerly of the Twenty-second Regiment; Judge Brady, Ex-Lieut. George W. Laird, Gov. Dayton and staff, Col. Thompson, Col. Sterry, of the Sixth Regiment; Sheriff Brennan; Quartermaster W. C. Rogers, of the Twenty-second Regiment; Mr. John O'Neil; United States District Attorney Sedgwick; Lieut. Barrington, of the Seventh Regiment; Quartermaster George S. Miller; Mr. H. D. Monachesi; Mr. J. D. Tarrington, of Toronto, and others. The field and staff of the Twenty-second Regiment were represented by the following-named officers: Adjt. Harding, Lieut. Eugene A Heath, Capt. W. C. Berson, Capt. Clamanold Capt. Thos. Tate and Sergt. Connel. Among the lady guests were Mrs. W. C. Remmey, Mrs. Josiah T. Porter, Miss Ida Raynor, Miss Macgregor, Miss Roosevelt, Miss M. T. Humbert, Miss Vanderwater, Miss Rose Roux, Miss Kate Woodridge, Miss L. Newman, Mrs. E. Fowler, Mrs. W. C. Rogers, Mrs. Charles Raynor, and Miss Garcia. Harvey B. Dodworth's band furnished the promenade and dancing music.

### Italian Rifle Association Ball.

The fourth annual ball of the Italian Rifle Association Colombo Guard was held, last evening, at the Germania Assembly Rooms, Nos. 291 and 293 Bowery, and was one of the most successful and enjoyable entertainments of the season. Shortly after 10 o'clock the splendid band of the Twenty-third Regiment opened the proceedings by a "March," and the floor was immediately filled by a gay and respectable assemblage, numbering nearly 800. With few exceptions, the members of the Association were attired in military costume, the ladies were tastefully and richly dressed, and the whole formed a scene of graceful elegance not surpassed in many more fashionable meetings. At intervals during the evening several Italian airs were sung by amateur performers, national flags were displayed, national sentiments uttered, and national toasts drank, until everything else was forgotten but the enjoyment of the occasion. The whole affair passed off in a manner satisfactory alike to those present and to the warmest friends of the Association. The officers are T. MANARA, President; A. MASSALO, Vice-President; F. ZANNONI, Treasurer; and P. DATE, Secretary.

# OBITUARY.

### David R. Floyd Jones.

DAVID R. FLOYD JONES, who was for many years prominent in the politics of this State, died at his residence at South Oyster Bay, L. I., yesterday morning, in the fifty-eighth year of his age. He commenced his political career in this City in 1841, when he was elected to the Assembly. In 1844 he became a Senator, but went out of office in 1846, and did not appear conspicuously in the political field again until 1859, when he was chosen Secretary of State, running far ahead of the rest of the Democratic ticket. He held this position at the breaking out of the war, and co-operated heartily with Gov. MORGAN in enlisting and sending forward troops. In 1863, he was elected Lieutenant-Governor, and filled his new position with the same zeal and ability that had characterized him throughout his political career. In 1865, he retired to his farm on Long Island, where he has since lived, withdrawn from the turmoil of business and political strife. At the time of his death, he had been home but a short time from a trip to Europe. He was highly esteemed in both public and private life.

### The City's Great Scientific Want.

While New-York is multiplying her religious, and benevolent, and educational institutions, it does seem strange that no one has provided an astronomical observatory for the City. Of the many colleges among us, not one has appropriate means of giving astronomical instruction to its pupils. On Friday, a TIMES' reporter went to Columbia College, hoping to witness the eclipse of the moon or to learn about it scientifically, but was informed that the students of Columbia, while receiving theoretical instruction in astronomy within its walls, must go for the practical exposition of the science to Mr. RUTHERFORD, of Second-avenue and Eleventh-street, a private gentleman, who, for his own interest and love of science, has erected in his house the finest and only stationary telescope in the City. This gentleman was too ill Friday to take observations, and the probability is that this scientific event has passed by unnoticed by a city of one million inhabitants, while there is scarcely a town of 10,000 people in Europe without an astronomical observatory. Something should be done at once, either by our wealthy men or by our State Legislature, if it can find time to look at other things than "jobs."

We understand that the President and Faculty of Columbia made a survey a few days ago to ascertain whether or no a telescope could be mounted on any of the College buildings, but after a careful examination, they concluded that it could not be done, and that they should build from the foundation up. Now, that we are trying to collect a museum and to establish a zoölogical garden, let us not overlook astronomical science, which, more than any other science, is growing in popular favor year by year.

# WASHINGTON.

### The San Domingo Resolutions in the House—Condition of Affairs in Texas—A Dull Morning in the Senate—The Women in the Arena on Wednesday—Sprague's Contraband Traffic Case—The Georgia Senators—Repeal of the Income Tax—New Registry Law—Loss of the Saginaw.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—All the wise predictions that the House would never pass the San Domingo resolutions, and that the Committee of Foreign Affairs would never report them, and that the whole thing was dead, came to untimely grief today, by the action of the House in suspending the rules by a two-thirds vote and taking from the table the Senate resolutions for consideration, and then agreeing that the final vote on their passage should be taken at 2 o'clock to-morrow. There was a lively scene for an hour or two, witnessed by full galleries and several distinguished spectators, among whom were Baron GEROLT, the Prussian Minister, and Señor ROBERTS, the Spanish Minister, while on the floor were Secretaries BOUTWELL and ROBESON; and CONKLING and MORTON came over from the Senate. The first motion to suspend the rules and take up the Senate resolutions was lost by 121 to 62, being only three votes less than the required two thirds. Judge ORTH, who managed the resolutions for the Committee, and whose conduct of the case was both able and firm, then reported from the Foreign Affairs Committee the resolutions referred last week, with a substitute which was identical with the Senate resolutions on the table. The Democrats made several points of order in quick succession, but they were overruled by Speaker BLAINE with equal promptness. Judge ORTH then demanded the previous question, which was seconded, and the Democrats began to filibuster, because there was a prospect that the resolutions would be pushed through without debate. They soon got to the end of their rope, however, by another motion to suspend the rules from Judge ORTH, which again failed—113 to 67. A little parley took place, which resulted in a third motion to suspend the rules, with an understanding that if the House would sustain him, Mr. ORTH would propose to allow until 2 o'clock to-morrow for debate. He also agreed to allow Mr. AMBLER, of Ohio, to offer his amendment providing that nothing in the resolutions should be construed to commit Congress to the policy of annexation. The motion to suspend then prevailed by five majority, viz., 121 to 58. On the first vote only seven Republicans voted against suspending the rules, viz., Ambler and Beatty of Ohio, Boyd and Finklenburg of Missouri, Peters of Maine, Willard of Vermont, and Hoar of Massachusetts. On the second vote five other Republicans, viz., Farnsworth of Illinois, Ela of New-Hampshire, Asper of Missouri Fitch of Nevada, and Hill of New-Jersey, also voted in the negative, but on the last vote only six, viz., Beatty, Boyd, Finklenburg, Peters, Willard and Hoar, voted nay. This result was not expected by the most sanguine friends of the resolutions. The latter will not have to go back to the Senate unless amended, which is not likely. Mr. AMBLER's amendment may possibly be agreed to, though it is generally deemed unnecessary, as no one supposes that in voting this Commission he is thereby pledging himself for annexation. That is a very different question. The House has felt bound to grant the investigation asked for by the President, and it is in striking contrast to the action of the chief opponent of the treaty in the Senate that it has been done, thus far, without one unkind or disrespectful word toward the President from even the Democratic side. The debate will be almost wholly carried on by the Democrats in opposition to the resolutions, though there is really little heart in their action. If the proposition for annexation came from a Democratic President, a majority of them would favor it, as they did when the Alaska purchase was proposed by Mr. JOHNSON.

CONDITION OF TEXAS.

Recent statements have been printed setting forth that the condition of Texas is worse now than at any time since the war. JAMES P. NEWCOMB, Esq., Secretary of State for Texas, who has arrived here, says that this does the State great injustice, and is wholly untrue; that, as a whole, the State is in a better condition than ever before, which he knows to be true, because he has recently traveled 1,200 miles through the most disturbed districts. Civil government and order have been restored under the administration of Gov. DAVIS to all but a very few counties. In these few counties, of which Cherokee is the most notable, the condition of things is as it was when the State was under military government, it having been found, in consequence of organized lawlessness, impracticable to hold an impartial election, or restore civil Government. In this county the national flag has been trampled under foot, the rebel flag substituted, and elections rendered a farce. Hence Gov. DAVIS keeps the community under martial law, but as a whole there is more peace and law and order in the State than ever before. As evidence of this, Mr. NEWCOMB states that in Milan and Navano Counties, where, at the gubernatorial election, the military commander had to close the polls, the recent election for filling vacancies and for local officers was entirely peaceable and orderly. In the elections for local officers, &c., which took place on the 1st of December last, in 100 counties the Republicans carried every county but that of Cherokee, before mentioned. In several of the districts there was a large increase of the white Republican vote. This has been accomplished entirely by the efforts of the civil State Government and its own Police, with no aid from the military forces of the United States. Representative CLARK, of Texas, today introduced a bill to reimburse that State for money expended in fitting out twelve companies of rangers, of fifty men each, which have rendered efficient service in aiding the United States troops to repress Indian depredations.

A DULL MORNING IN THE SENATE.

The morning hour in the Senate was short and dull. Mr. REVELS gave notice that he would call up on Wednesday his Mississippi Levee bill, and submit some observations. The day was mainly given to the discussion of the bill revising the mint laws, and especially to the amendment of the Finance Committee fixing a charge for coining bullion. It was passed, notwithstanding the opposition of the Senators from the Pacific coast generally. It was stated in debate that on account of the charges, bullion could be bought in California and shipped to Europe for coinage at a profit.

THE WOMEN TO HAVE A HEARING.

A report that the Judiciary Committee of the Senate would today hear arguments to prove that women are entitled to vote by the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution drew to the door of the Committee-room large numbers of the strong-minded, but they had come on mistaken information. It is announced that the House Committee will give its attention to the subject on Wednesday, when Mrs. BEECHER HOOKER who wants to vote will urge her case through an attorney. WOODHULL will appear herself and show her capacity for the Presidential office to which she aspires, presenting her own appeal or rather constitutional argument.

THE FEMALE SUFFRAGE CONVENTION.

Wednesday afternoon the Woman Suffrage Convention will convene in Lincoln Hall, which was denied for SURRATT's lecture. Miss ANTHONY, Mrs. STANTON, and a host of less bright luminaries in "the cause" have arrived, and led on by WOODHULL are importuning members of Congress as if lobbying were no untried vocation.

THE SPRAGUE CONTRABAND TRAFFIC CASE.

The rich developments promised by the finding at the head-quarters of the Eastern Department of the army in New-York, of papers in relation to the cotton traffic with rebels in Texas, turn out to be of no account. Copies of a few letters, mainly relating to the parole of HOIT and REYNOLDS, were, today, transmitted to the Senate, along with the intelligence that the papers on which Judge HOLT's report was based had been abstracted from the Department. As heretofore stated many of them have been found in private hands, including letters from Senator SPRAGUE to Gen. DIX.

THE GEORGIA SENATORS.

The case of the Georgia Senators, postponed from last Saturday, will be heard before the Judiciary Committee on Wednesday next, unless a railroad or some other accident interposes. Contrary to statements that have been made, there are only two rival delegations seeking admittance to the present Congress. JOSHUA HILL and H. V. M. MILLER were elected July 23, 1868, and HENRY P. FARROW and RICHARD H. WHITELY, Feb. 15, 1870. The condition of the question is about as follows: HILL and MILLER were elected by the Legislature, organized by the Legislature organized by Gen. MEADE before the colored members were expelled. There were in that Legislature, as is alleged, some twenty members disqualified from holding seats by the Fourteenth Amendment, and this is the ground on which the validity of the election is questioned. After this election about twenty of the colored members were expelled, and minority candidates admitted in their places, and such was the composition of the Assembly on December last, when Congress ordered a reorganization. The minority candidates in the seats of the negroes were turned out and the former occupants restored, and the members disqualified by the amendment were expelled and minority candidates put in their places; and FARROW and WHITELY were elected by the Legislature as thus composed. So one set of Senators were elected when the Legislature contained twenty members politically disqualified for them, and the other by a Legislature containing twenty members who received only a minority of votes. The Committee will report as soon as the contestants, who are now here, can be heard.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

Mr. TRUMBULL's bill, which proposes to relieve the civil service of the country of the influence of Congress, is the special subject before the Senate to-morrow. There is no prospect that it will reach a vote then, and perhaps not for some time. There are many Senators in favor of some attempt at reform in the civil service, but it is doubtful now if they can be brought together in favor of any one proposition. The friends of reform all think it will grow in favor by discussion; and, if not without hope of effecting something in the present Congress, they feel a strong effort will prepare the way for complete triumph in the next. The subject needs the pressure of favorable public sentiment which discussion will produce. Mr. TRUMBULL's bill, if passed, would be the first step toward making the head of each department wholly responsible for its service.

THE INCOME TAX.

Mr. KELLOGG's pending resolution, divested of its preamble, directing the Ways and Means Committee to inquire into and report upon the expediency of repealing the Income tax, passed the House today without division. The Committee is very nearly equally divided on the subject now, and the fate of the cause of repeal in the House will very probably depend on the report of the Committee.

A NEW REGISTRY LAW.

It is exceedingly probable that a general Registry law for all cities of over 50,000 inhabitants will be one of the measures passed at this session. Especially will this be done if the New-York Legislature should repeal the present Registry law for New-York City.

NEW APPOINTMENT.

The House Judiciary Committee today considered the Senate amendments to the Apportion bill, with a report thereon by Mr. MERCUR, to whom they were referred, and several additional amendments proposed by that gentleman, and directed him to report all to the House, and ask to have them printed and recommitted to the Committee.

AMENDMENT OF THE BANKRUPT LAW.

Gen. BUTLER's amendment to the Bankrupt law, providing that it should not be construed so as to divest the wife of a bankrupt of her rights of dower, was agreed to, providing it did not conflict with State laws.

THE M'GARRAHAN CLAIM.

The McGarrahan claim was postponed until to-morrow, as the records from the Law Office were required, and did not reach the committee before adjournment, Judge GRANGER and Mr. STODDARD will be examined then.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE OLD SAN DOMINGO REPORTS.

The President sent a message to the House today, in reply to the resolution of the 5th inst., inclosing the report of JOHN HOGAN, United States Commissioner, upon the resources and condition of the Dominican Republic, made to the Department of State under the administration of President POLK. The Secretary of State says he is unable to comply with the call for the report of GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN on the same subject, made during the administration of President PIERCE, as no such report, so far as records show, has ever been on files of the Department.

JENCKES' CIVIL SERVICE BILL.

The bill relating to the civil service of the United States, offered by Representative JENCKES, is substantially the same as that which he has several times presented to the House, in its provisions regulating the manner of appointing officers, omitting all that relates to the tenure of office. The modifications have been made so as to meet the recommendations in the President's Message.

GOV. VANCE'S SEAT CONTESTED.

Gen. ABBOTT, from North Carolina, states as the ground of his contest that all the votes for Ex-Gov. VANCE having been cast for a person who was ineligible, were absolutely void, and that consequently he (ABBOTT) received a majority of the legal votes cast by the Legislature. This, he maintains, is the English as well as the American law.

LOOKING OUT FOR THE ANIMALS.

The President of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, assisted by some of the members, were engaged in stopping the street-cars on Pennsylvania-avenue yesterday, whenever, in their opinion, the cars were overloaded. The proceedings were not looked upon with favor by those who were required to get out and walk. By threats of arrest and actual arrests, they succeeded, in a number of instances, in reducing the loads to about one-half.

SHAM CHAMPAGNES.

After a thorough consideration of the question presented as to the liability of certain sparkling wines to taxation under section 48, act July 20, 1868, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue has reaffirmed previous rulings of the office, holding that champagne wines, produced by the infusion of carbonic acid, gas in wines are imitations, and subject to tax under said section, if not made from grapes grown in the United States, and that such imitation wines are regarded as being made from grapes grown in the United States, when made directly from such grapes or from wines made from such grapes.

DECISION OF THE COURT OF CLAIMS.

The Court of Claims decided today that a document certified by a Department of this Government could not be offered in evidence unless there was proof as to its authenticity. This question originated in respect to archives of the Confederate Government affecting the political status of claimants in the Courts.

THE WRECK OF THE SAGINAW.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—The following is a copy of the official telegram announcing the wreck of *Saginaw*:

SAN FRANCISCO, Sunday, Jan. 8.

*George M. Robeson, Secretary of the Navy:*

The *Saginaw* was lost on Ocean Island on the 29th of October. Lieut. TALBOT, with four men, reached Sandwich Islands after thirty days by boat. He was drowned, with three men, by the surf. There was one survivor left, who gave information. A Hawaian steamer and schooner started for the rescue of the crew immediately.

JOHN A. WINSLOW,
Rear-Admiral Commanding.

APPOINTMENTS.

The following nominations were sent to the Senate today:

James R. Hardenburg, to be Surveyor-General of California; E. J. Rhodes, to be Receiver of Public Moneys at Harrison, Arkansas; Stephen Coffin, to be Indian Agent at Warren Springs, Oregon; John E. Kellogg, to be Pension agent at Lacrosse, Wis.; John H. Knight, to be Register at Bayfield, Wis.; Robert W. Fitzhugh, to be Collector at Natchez, Miss.; William Hunter, to be Appraiser of merchandise at Mobile, Ala. Postmasters—Joseph Quash, at Aiken, S. C.; P. E. Ezekiel, at Beaufort, S. C.; Martha F. Gordon, at Coalsville, Penn.; Edward S. Hussey, at Brazil, Ind.

# AMUSEMENTS.

## Theatrical.

"RICHELIEU" AT BOOTH'S THEATRE.

Mr. BOOTH's beautiful theatre was filled to the dome last night, and the tragedian and manager was heartily welcomed on his return to his own boards. In spite of the intense cold, the audience was largely composed of ladies, and presented a joyous and brilliant appearance. Eschewing SHAKESPEARE for this occasion, Mr. BOOTH chose for his re-entrance on the Metropolitan stage a part in which he has won many durable laurels, the *Cardinal Duc de Richelieu*.

The popular conception of *Armand de Richelieu*, like that of some of SHAKESPEARE's heroes, is founded less upon history than upon romance. Perhaps it is not for that reason less accurate. The outlines drawn of great men by contemporaries, and handed down by tradition, are commonly warped by prejudice. But the poet or novelist looks at the deeds of his hero, and constructs his figure from them rather than from contemporaneous report. Such an artist dwells not on the smaller traits of his subject, but either passes by or touches them as if he loved them; while the loftier attributes he exalts and glorifies. Thus we receive such portraits as BULWER LYTTON's *Richelieu*; and they become more acceptable in this shape than in their historical outlines. They grow into what we call the popular conception; and the popular conception is more splendid and more noble than any other. Human weakness is not altogether left out of the sketch, for that would alienate sympathy; but the most inspiring touches are reserved for what is majestic and powerful. We see in *Richelieu* the old man who was nervously sensitive that the audience at his play should applaud in the right places, and the man overflowing for his fair young kinswoman with the milk of human kindness; but we see far more of the fierce and ambitious Cardinal who recreated France, who trampled upon kings and princes, and who launched at the head of those who crossed his path the awful anathema of Rome. "Richelieu," as a piece of writing, is sometimes charmingly fresh and imaginative, sometimes bombastic, and sometimes puerile. The author's fondness for petty conceits is here and there absurdly conspicuous—as strings of such alliterative nonsense as "Death became desired as Daphne by the eager day god" abundantly show. On the other hand, there is often considerable sustained strength, and the rhetorical embellishments are occasionally happy as well as brilliant. The author and Mr. MACREADY together achieved, it is superfluous to say, quite a mastery over stage climax, and this is as cleverly shown in "Richelieu" as it is in the "Lady of Lyons." Mr. EDWIN BOOTH, as he steps upon the stage, if not altogether like *Richelieu*, as we know him by the portraits and most authentic accounts, is far more like him than he used to be. Except in costume, there was formerly no resemblance at all. Mr. BOOTH, however, always looked handsome and always looked French—both valuable points in a popular dramatic delineation. The reflective passages still seem from his lips to lack the massiveness or solemnity of conviction appropriate to the character, and for the explosive declamation of *Richelieu*, Mr. BOOTH appears to lack strength. Of course it may be said that the *Cardinal* is an old man and cannot shout with sustained and equal energy. Mr. BOOTH's deficiency here, however, is vocally not that of age, but of youth. He does not constantly impress us, that is, like an old man struggling against the disabilities and feebleness of years; but like a young and otherwise vigorous man whose voice lacks power and resonance. In the level speaking he is much better. He delivers the irony with which the author so richly embroiders the part with affectionate appreciation, and this, with the comparative absence of tenderness, is well suited to Mr. BOOTH's idiosyncracy. To the rhetorical flowers, whose manufacture obviously gave BULWER LYTTON so much pleasure, the actor also affords all the prominence they merit, and his action is in general more graceful than in some other of his parts.

Mr. BOOTH's *Richelieu*, we repeat, is in many respects a great improvement on his former representation of the character. The *Cardinal* as he is now depicted, is older and more fragile than before, and the face is more like the portraits than it once was. The main excellencies of Mr. BOOTH's *Richelieu* are its intensity, its general evenness of design and execution, its anxious and undeviating care, its subtle discriminations, and its occasional glimpses of almost electric inspiration. The chief defects are a certain rasping monotony of declamation—and especially is this notable in the absence of variety as between the dialogue and the interpolated side speeches—and a want of definiteness and grandeur in the attitudes and bearing at times, not in keeping with the prodigious self-reliance of the *Cardinal's* nature, or with the magnetism and positiveness of the magnificent intellect which was born to be a leader among men. There is, however, much, very much, to admire in Mr. BOOTH's performance, and after all said and done we know not now where to look for its superior.

Mr. SHERIDAN is quite unequal to the powerful character of *Baradas*. Only an artist of high rank can play this part as it should be played; and the interest of the drama is so largely dependent on *Baradas* that it is a serious misfortune when he is indifferently rendered. Mr. BARRETT lacks dash, gayety and *insouciance* for *Mauprat*. The descriptions of the *Cardinal* himself, and also of *Baradas*, give indication enough of what the ruffling young profligate should be. Mr. BARRETT makes him a dyspeptic Puritan, and altogether fails to give the lightness to some of his scenes which the author designed. In the declamatory speeches he is much better. Mr. FENNO and Mr. ANDERSON are respectable in *Joseph* and *Huguet*; but neither the *De Beringhen* nor the *François* are what they should be. Miss PATEMAN is acceptable in *Julie*, but, with every gallant inclination, we cannot say more. On the whole, the cast is by no means as good as we have a right to expect in Mr. BOOTH's theatre, or as befits his own rank as an actor. The scenery and appointments are truly superb. We have never seen the play so well mounted. The elaborateness of some scenes is simply perfection—not for generous outlay only, but for care, finish and accuracy. If the acting in all particulars were as fine as its surroundings, we should have the sincere pleasure of according to this revival of "Richelieu" only hearty and unreserved praise.

BURLESQUE AT WOOD'S.

The sojourn of Miss LYDIA THOMPSON at Wood's Museum is not yet ended, and quite as much gratification seems to be given by the performances of the lady and of the company as when both were fresh to City playgoers. "St. George and the Dragon" is the title of the new burletta in which Miss THOMPSON and the other artists now appear, and which was acted for the first time last evening. To attempt to describe its story or its incidents would be to court a failure we have hitherto avoided by a prudent silence. Very few of the English extravaganzas made known here by Miss THOMPSON are burdened with a story, but "St. George and the Dragon" is in this respect exceptionally light, and its jests and songs can be listened to, and its dances admired, without uneasiness besetting the spectator as to the fate of men or the course of events. For the display of pretty faces and bright costumes and scenery, and as a setting for numerous allusions to local affairs, and for tuneful songs, however, the piece does not call for improvement. Miss LYDIA THOMPSON, during its progress, appears in half a dozen characters, and finally dons the armor of the dragon-slayer. Miss ALICE HARRISON is the subject of almost as many transformations, and is at length developed, with a view of permanency, into "St. Denis of France." Miss ADA HARLAND assumes the third noteworthy rôle. Among the actors Mr. HARRY BECKETT, whose humor and untiring activity are still trustworthy as means of compelling laughter, is once more to be mentioned as having endowed with comic value the playwright's outlines. The new work, we need but add, was represented amid unmistakable proofs of delight, and almost every song and dance was repeated. It remains upon the bills nightly, this week, and will be rendered at the matinée on Saturday.

The Great American Tea Company illuminated their head-quarters, Nos. 31 and 33 Vesey-street, last Saturday evening, to commemorate the event of the reduction of duties on teas.

HAZARD & CASWELL's cod liver oil is the best.—*Advertisement.*

**Royal Havana Lottery of Cuba.**—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver.
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers,
No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

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## MARRIED.

NEILSON—WOODBURY.—In Berlin, Prussia, on the 15th December, by Rev. Dr. Büchsel, JAMES NEILSON, of New-Brunswick, N. J., to MARY PUTNAM, daughter of the late J. B. Woodbury, of Norwalk, Conn.

## DIED.

DANFORTH.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday morning, Jan. 8, WILLIAM DANFORTH, in the 77th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his son-in-law, G. C. Jones, No. 687 Warren-st., near 5th-av., on Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

☞ Hartford and Middletown (Conn.) papers please copy.

FLOYD-JONES.—At South Oyster Bay, L. I., on Sunday, the 8th inst., DAVID R. FLOYD-JONES, in the 58th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, on Thursday, the 12th inst., at 12½ o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting at South Oyster Bay Station, on the South Side Railroad, upon the arrival of the train, which leaves Roosevelt and Grand st. Ferries, New-York, at 10 o'clock, returning at 3¼ P. M.

GILMAN.—At St. Barnabas House, Monday, Jan. 9, SERENA H., daughter of the late Chandler R. Gilman, M. D.

The funeral will be at St. Barnabas Chapel in Mulberry-st., Tuesday at 4 P. M.

GRIFFIN.—On Saturday afternoon, Jan. 7, at Audubon Park, JESSE BENEDICT, third son of Edward P. and Fannie B. Griffin, aged 2 years and 10 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, 10th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 108 Madison-av.

HOYT.—On Monday morning, Jan. 9, at her residence, Englewood, near Elizabeth, N. J., MARIA LOUISA, widow of J. Edwards Hoyt.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence on Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting at Elizabeth on the arrival of the 12 o'clock train from New-York.

HENSHAW.—At Delancy Point, Mamaroneck, on Monday, Jan. 9, after a short but severe illness, JOSEPH B. HENSHAW, in the 81st year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his sister-in-law, Mrs. C. J. Henshaw, on Wednesday, Jan. 11, at 12 o'clock. Carriages will be in attendance at the New-Haven Depot, 27th-st., at 3:20 P. M., to convey the remains to Green-Wood Cemetery for interment.

☞ Boston and Montreal papers please copy.

JACOBS.—On Monday morning, 9th inst., SAMUEL B. JACOBS, aged 49 years.

Funeral from his late residence, No. 22 West 38th-st., on Thursday morning next, 12th inst., at 10 o'clock. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

KELSHAW.—At Rutherford Park, N. J., on Monday, Jan. 9, WILLIE EVERITT, son of Jonathan and Charlotte L. Kelshaw, aged 3 years, 1 month and 28 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at Rutherford Park on Wednesday morning at 11 o'clock. Erie Railroad train leaves foot of Chambers-st. at 10 A. M. The remains will be taken to Green-Wood for interment.

☞ English papers please copy.

KIRBY.—At Tarrytown, on Sunday, Jan. 8, Mrs. LEAH KIRBY, in the 80th year of her age.

Funeral services will be held on Wednesday morning, at 9 o'clock, at the house of her son-in-law, Mr. Cornelius Curtis, after which her remains will be taken to Rye, where further services will be held in the Methodist Church, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon. Carriages will be in waiting at Rye Depot for the 11½ train from 27th-st.

MERRITT.—Suddenly, at Tocol, Fla., on the 4th inst., JOHN J. MERRITT, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

POTTER.—On Sunday evening, Jan. 8, of consumption, KATE, wife of W. Henry Potter, daughter of the late George Daniels, aged 23 years.

Her relatives and friends, also those of her brothers George E. and Frank Daniels, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her father-in-law, Joseph Potter, No. 54 East 49th-st., on Wednesday, at 12½ P. M.

RAPELJE.—At Astoria, L. I., on Monday morning, Jan. 9, PETER RAPELJE, in the 66th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, Astoria, L. I., on Thursday, Jan. 12, at 1 o'clock.

STRACHAN.—On Saturday, 7th inst., CAROLINE M., widow of Alexander W. Strachan, and daughter of the late Peter I. Nevius.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral on Tuesday, 10th inst., at 10½ A. M., from her late residence, No. 19 Waverley-place.

TITUS.—On First day, First month, 8th, SARAH R. TITUS, widow of Peter Titus, in the 80th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from Friends' Meeting-house, on Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn, Third day, 10th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

WESTCOT.—On Friday evening, Jan. 6, SARAH E. A., wife of Joseph H. Westcot, and daughter of the late William Timpson.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at No. 62 West 35th-st., on Tuesday morning, the 10th inst., at 10 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Westchester for interment.

WALLACE.—THOMAS D. WALLACE.

The funeral services will be held at the residence of Joseph Hammond, Esq., No. 136 9th-av., this day, at 7½ o'clock P. M.

WENGOROVIUS.—At Middletown, Staten Island, on Wednesday, Jan. 4, of scarlet fever, EDWARD F., only son of William R. and Grace Wengorovius, aged 1 year, 11 months and 19 days.

WOODRUFF.—On Monday morning, Jan. 9, WM. F. WOODRUFF, in the 71st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 326 West 51st-st., on Thursday, 12th inst., at 12 o'clock.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

### WEST SIDE ASSOCIATION.

The second public meeting of this Association will be held at No. 64 West 34th-st., south-east corner of Broadway, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, 11th January, at 7½ o'clock.

Addresses will be made on appropriate names for the new avenues and public places.

The "Exemption of Mortgages from Taxation, and Rapid Transit," by A. W. Colgate, Hon. Wm. Fullerton, W. H. Peckham, S. B. Church, Wm. A. Whitbeck, Wm. R. Martin and others.

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# A HOLOCAUST.

### The Accident on the Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad—A Shocking Scene—Seven Persons Roasted Alive in a Car.

*From the Memphis Avalanche, Jan. 4.*

A terrible accident occurred to the northern-bound express train on the Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad, about four miles below Memphis, near Nonconnah Creek, at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, which resulted in the death, by burning, of seven colored persons, and mortal injuries to two white persons, and the bruising and scorching of about thirty persons. The train was running about twenty miles an hour, and the engine, tender, baggage-car, and a coach filled with negroes had found safety over the iron bridge which spans the gully, about 550 yards above Nonconnah Creek, when the rear axle of the baggage-car suddenly snapped, and the car was thrown across the track. A rail was torn from its place and entered the first passenger-car, penetrating it from end to end, and at the same moment the car, which contained over sixty negroes, with the conductor, Mr. PETER KIRBY, the omnibus agent, Mr. WILLIAM WHITE, and the newsboy, CHARLES ECCLES, was precipitated over the embankment, about eight feet, and fell on his side. The stoves were thrown down and in a very few minutes the car was on fire and the flames burst forth. Conductor KIRBY, who was standing in the vicinity of the stove at the time, was pitched forward on to it and was burned about the face and legs. He, however, retained his presence of mind and was among the first to get out at one of the windows. He then set to work with a will to rescue the others, and his efforts to do so were almost herculean. Among those whom he first got out was Mr. WHITE, of the omnibus line, who was frightfully burned. The flesh on his face was terribly scorched, and one of his eyes burned out of the socket, while his hands were burned almost to a crisp, so that both had to be amputated by Dr. ROGERS last evening. ECCLES was also badly burned, but is likely to recover. The passengers who had escaped with slight injuries did all in their power to rescue the poor colored people, and over fifty were rescued from the burning car, which was, in the short space of five minutes, one mass of flames. The shrieks of those who were in this fiery furnace were literally heart-rending, and those who witnessed the horrible scene will not forget it to the last day of their lives. The light wood-work of the car was soon all ablaze, and over half a dozen colored persons, young and old, male and female, perished in the flames. Strong men were to be seen at the windows endeavoring to get out, and a moment afterward they fell back and became the prey of the devouring element. Women, with their clothes one mass of flame, were also seen to fall, while children were trampled under foot, and, in two instances, perished beside their parents, who would not forsake their offspring. In fifteen minutes there was hardly a vestige of the wood of the car remaining, and the burning bodies were fully exposed to view. The top of the stove had fallen over on a man, and he presented all the appearance as if he had been burned alive in the stove, while the other sufferers were burned beyond all power of identification. The sight was a horrible one, and the fetid smell of burning flesh made all recoil with horror from the scene. Still they gazed at the poor unfortunate beings as the flames enveloped them and burned into their very vitals, and then turned away again. The passengers in the middle car of the train had a most miraculous escape.

About twenty of the seats were torn from their places by the force of the concussion, but the passengers all escaped with light bruises. Miss LAUGHLIN, of De Soto County, was cut over the left eye by falling against the stove, and to the credit of the ladies be it said, that all of them displayed the greatest presence of mind during the disaster.

Mr. FELIX DAVIS received contusions upon the face and hands, and as he was sitting near the stove at the time of the accident, he was burned about the head and face. Mr. W. H. DAVIS and Miss LAUGHLIN were only slightly wounded.

When the train which brought up the wounded and those who escaped without injury arrived at the depot, a large crowd had collected, and Capt. ED. HART and Mr. JOINER, of JOINER, POYNTER & Co., and other Memphis gentlemen, were warmly congratulated on the narrow escape they had from a sudden and violent death.

About a couple of hours previous to the terrible catastrophe, Mr. A. S. LIVERMORE, Superintendent of the road; Mr. C. P. OAKLEY, General Ticket Agent; and Mr. LAMB, Treasurer, passed the spot, on their usual visit of inspection, on a special train, and received intelligence of the accident at Coldwater. The train immediately returned, and reached the spot about 2½ o'clock in the afternoon. Meanwhile Mr. TEAGUE, master mechanic, and a corps of wreckers and laborers, are engaged in clearing away the wreck. The car which went over the precipice was chopped up like kindling-wood and thrown into the gully, while the ladies' car, on the brink of the chasm, was minus the front platform, and with nearly all the windows smashed, while the interior presented a total wreck.

The stove around which Mr. KIRBY, conductor, BILLY WHITE and CHARLEY ECCLES were standing when the accident occurred, was in the midst of the smouldering heap, and the cover having fallen over the head of one of the sufferers, gave the body the appearance as if it had been burned in the stove. With one exception, all seemed to have perished within a few feet of each other. The fetid smell from the burning of human flesh caused every one to seek their way to the bottom of the gully, where workmen were engaged clearing away the wreck.

The frightful calamity, as has been previously stated, was caused by the breaking of one of the axles of the baggage-car, which had doubtless been rendered brittle by the intense frost which prevailed at an early hour in the morning.

# INSIDE PARIS.

### American Labor and its Fruits—Success and Popularity of the American Ambulance.

A letter addressed to Dr. THOMAS W. EVANS, President of the American International Sanitary Committee, and dated Dec. 5, is printed in the English newspapers. It runs thus: "I was greatly pleased to receive your letter of Nov. 12. I am glad you have heard of our ambulance from those who have seen it recently, although it has been greatly improved and enlarged since Col. LOYD-LINDSAY'S visit, as well as others who have spoken of it to you. There is no question, both among surgeons and military men, but that ours is the model field hospital of Paris. The consequence is we are daily overwhelmed with visitors and compliments. From the grave *Revue des Deux Mondes* to the papers of all classes, hardly a journal has failed to direct the attention of the public to us. The *Journal Officiel* devoted a whole broadside to us the other day—indeed, we have been eulogized and pictorialized to an extent almost incredible—to an extent which might even annoy us, did we not feel that if we have been largely praised, we have deserved largely. We have shown how much can be done with small means. In addition to our tent hospitals we have put up fine barracks, and provided them with all the material necessary to their several uses as wards and offices; while we have fed for more than two months, at constantly increasing prices, a daily average of more than 100 persons. We have shown how in the treatment of the wounded simple means were not only the least expensive, but how, at the same time, they were the most effective from a sanitary point of view. But two or three per cent. of our wounded have died, although many have been severely wounded. All our compound fracture cases have recovered under conservative treatment; of four amputations of the thigh, consequent upon wounds of the knee-joint, three have been followed by complete recoveries. In the hospitals of the 'French societies' all such amputations have terminated fatally. Neither hospital gangrene, pyæmia nor typhus have made their appearance in our hospital, although they have been seen nearly everywhere else. Results such as these cannot be ignored, and if our success hereafter shall correspond with that already obtained, we shall have exerted by the establishment of our hospital in Paris a powerful influence upon the future of European military surgery. This was one of the great objects you had in view when you chose to remain in Paris rather than go elsewhere, and I thank Providence every day when I think of what we are doing that you had the obstinate courage to maintain your opinion upon a point on which others differed, in the full belief that time would show the wisdom of your purpose. In speaking of our hospital, I cannot neglect to mention our ambulance corps, composed as it is of nearly all the young Americans now in Paris, about thirty, who have volunteered to take charge of our wagons, to go to the field whenever occasion may require, and there pick up and care for the wounded in their transport to the hospital. They are all delighted to do this work, and report in squads of fifteen or twenty daily at the hospital to be ready at call. You can readily understand that the ambulance has become for the time being a sort of 'head-quarters.' The banking-houses are deserted; the Washington Club no one speaks of; the ambulance has absorbed all other interests. We have now all your wagons in our service, including the medicine wagons, fitted up to carry wounded, and are able to send off at any time a large number to the field. By the by, I must tell you that the Evans ambulance wagon has been adopted by the French Société de Secours. They have now fifty of them in their service at Paris. This is a great triumph for us, as it is an unequivocal recognition of merit, the value of which is all the greater from the fact that such a recognition was never solicited by us, while many others have been striving hard to have theirs adopted. I suppose Col. LINDSAY told you the terms on which I accepted the 20,000 francs placed at our disposition. I could not make our work dependent on English charity, and I told Col. LINDSAY frankly that I would not take the money except it was understood by him to be simply a loan, for the repayment of which I felt, as I could assure him you would feel, morally pledged; and on your generous discharge of the obligation toward Col. LINDSAY we feel grateful. Whatever of honor we have thus far merited belongs to every American citizen, and we shall still considerably rely upon our countrymen for whatever of pecuniary aid we may require. I had written thus far when the constant and continued discharge of cannon became too much for me. I rushed up to the ambulance on the Avenue de l'Impératrice, and arrived just as one or two ambulance wagons had entered from the field. Before night we had received nearly 100 wounded, and we have been hard at work, all of us, since. We have now about 150 wounded, after having discharged a considerable number to make room for the newcomers. Besides our tents and barracks, we occupy several houses on the Avenue de l'Impératrice."

### Sumner and Lincoln—How the Massachusetts Senator was Honored for His Independence.

*To the Editors of the Boston Daily Advertiser:*

The unfortunate political estrangement of President GRANT and Senator SUMNER, which, so far as the public has knowledge, has its origin in Mr. SUMNER'S opposition to the San Domingo project, has brought to mind the time when Mr. SUMNER opposed one of President LINCOLN'S schemes. It was then supposed by many of the Senator's friends, and ardently hoped by his political enemies, that Mr. LINCOLN would break friendship with him. But the magnanimous President was superior to all petty prejudices, freely accorded liberty of opinion to others, and did not allow frank difference from his own views to interfere with personal friendships. This incident has been mentioned by some papers, with various comments, but we are glad to give Mr. SUMNER'S own version of it, as narrated by him in his own house, to a gentleman who was passing the evening with him. We copy from the dairy of the latter:

1865, Nov. 27—Monday evening.—He (Mr. SUMNER) remarked, in answer to an inquiry as to what he considered his most important services to the country during the war, "That which the country knows the least about! my constant intimacy with Mr. LINCOLN, and constant pressing upon him of emancipation as the means to be used in crushing the rebellion. I did not urge it then as a moral question, for, whatever may be said of me, I have always aimed to be eminently practical, and to weigh carefully all that I say. I urged emancipation the day after the battle of Bull Run, and ever afterward. Mr. LINCOLN hesitated from that *vis inertiæ*, of which the public knows but little, and which was manifest in small and great things.

I was always honest and very plain with Mr. LINCOLN, so much so that sometimes he was almost angry with me, but he never allowed difference of opinion or frankness to interrupt our familiar and confidential intercourse. There was a beautiful illustration of this in February, I think, the last week of the last session, when I defeated Mr. LINCOLN'S pet project of admitting Louisiana, and my friends all told me I had made a great mistake, as the President had set his heart upon this scheme. But my convictions of fidelity to the best interests of the country, as I viewed the subject, left me no alternative. I at last, after earnest conversation with Mr. LINCOLN, told him I would not oppose his Louisiana plan, provided he would require negro suffrage in all other States, believing that Louisiana could not stand out alone, but that the refluent wave from the other States would roll over her and she be compelled into the same desired condition. But Mr. LINCOLN did not come up to the mark, and I defeated his plan in the Senate by simple parliamentary tactics, working and talking against time, &c., &c.

It was a common remark, especially with my political opponents, that 'it is all up with SUMNER; he has kicked the President's pet project down the Senate stairs.' We had been great friends, and it was cause for rejoicing to these men if I had, by my course in the Senate, ruptured the intimacy, and I did not know myself but that such might be the result. But, on the contrary, on the day of the Inauguration Ball, I received an autograph note from Mr. LINCOLN, inviting me to attend the ball, and saying that if I would go he would call for me in his own carriage on his way thither, 'and you shall be one of our party.' I had not intended to go, and for the four years I had not been to an evening party or entertainment, but, in the circumstances, concluded to accept the invitation.

At the proper time the carriage came to my door. I found Mr. and Mrs. LINCOLN and Mr. COLFAX within, and I took the fourth and remaining seat. I took Mrs. LINCOLN on my arm to the dais, or platform, and then told Mr. LINCOLN I would leave them and mingle with the throng, as the crowd wanted to look at him (Mr. LINCOLN;) but he insisted that I should sit with him, and seemed to take this very conspicuous way of assuring the Senators, Representatives, and people present that he still claimed me as a friend, and that a conscientious discharge of what I thought my duty, although directly opposed to what might be his favorite projects, would not sever or weaken our intercourse. This emphatic indorsement made no little sensation at the time. At the proper hour I took Mrs. LINCOLN to the supper."

This incident was certainly complimentary and honorable to both parties, and it is certainly suggestive in the present relations between the Senator and the President.

### The Gumbleton Murder—Particulars of the Farm Speculation—The Bell-Rope Put Upon the Body by an Engineer.

*From the Chicago Times, Jan. 6.*

The detectives are still at work trying to unravel the mystery surrounding the finding of the murdered man in the basin last Monday evening. Yesterday the gentleman to whom Mr. GUMBLETON had been talking about buying a farm made his appearance, and completely refuted the theory that he was a mythical person knowing something about the murder. The name of the gentleman is D. W. MILLS. His place of business is No. 30 West Lake-street. He says that last November he engaged a real estate dealer named ROSE to dispose of a farm situated in Iowa. During his peregrinations about the city, Mr. GUMBLETON dropped into the office of Mr. ROSE and was told about the farm. Mr. GUMBLETON desired to deal with the owners of the land, and Mr. MILLS was sent for. The two gentlemen talked the matter over, and a price was fixed upon. Deceased said he would go out and look at the farm, and if it was all that Mr. MILLS had represented it to be, he would buy it. He would meet Mr. ROSE on a certain morning at the depot of the Rock Island Railroad, and they would go together. Mr. ROSE kept his apointment, but deceased failed to be on hand. The next that either Mr. MILLS or Mr. ROSE heard of Mr. GUMBLETON was when they read in the *Times* of the discovery of his dead body. Mr. MILLS is the same person who went with the murdered man to the Manufacturers' National Bank. He is a personal acquaintance of the cashier, and used his influence to have the bank collect the check on BLAKE BROTHERS for $7,981. After Mr. GUMBLETON had failed in keeping his appointment with Mr. ROSE, MILLS went to the bank and found that deceased had drawn out his deposit. The manner in which the rope came to be around the face and neck of the dead body has been fully explained by a railroad man named PETE KLINE, who lives at No. 218 Van Buren-street. Yesterday he went to the armory and made a statement to the effect that on Monday forenoon he discovered a dead body floating in the basin. He left his switch engine and went down to try and drag the body ashore. When he grabbed the dead man by the head, the hair and scalp gave way. He then took a piece of bell-cord and fastened it with a slip-noose around the mouth and neck of the corpse, then he tied it to the piling. It was his intention to notify a policeman of the circumstance, but just then he received orders to go down the road with his engine.

# REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The only business transacted at the Exchange, yesterday, (Jan. 9,) was a foreclosure sale under the direction of NATHANIEL JAMES, Esq., referee, made by JAMES M. MILLER, as follows: Premises comprising a brown-stone house and lot, 20x78, known as No. 318 East Eighteenth-street, sold to ISAAC SCHEUER for $16,000. No other sales were made. Today gives promise of more business activity, as several legal transactions are noticed to take place.

At private sale, PAGE & MCCAFFERTY, No. 654 Fifth-avenue, corner of Fifty-second-street, report having negotiated the following transfers: Two four-story high-stoop brown-stone-front houses, finished in hard woods, together with the lots, being the fifth and sixth houses on the north side of Fifty-third-street, east of Madison-avenue, sold together for $82,000. Also, four full-sized lots, located on the north-east corner of Madison-avenue and Ninety-third-street, sold for $41,000.

### Exchange Sales Monday, Jan. 9, 1871.

NEW-YORK.

*By James M. Miller.*

| | |
|---|---|
| 4-story brown-stone house and lot, s. s. (No. 318) East 18th-st., 244 ft. e. of 2d-av., lot 20x78 | $16,000 |

### Transfers of Real Estate.

KINGS COUNTY.

*Brooklyn.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Adelphi-st., e. s., 164.5 ft. n. of De Kalb-av., 25x128.7 | $6,700 |
| Broadway, s. w. s., 109.7 ft. n. w. of Yates-av., 20x69.1 | 7,100 |
| Elliott-place, w. s., 202 ft. n. of Lafayette-av., 20x100 | 16,000 |
| Floyd-st. and Yates-av., s. e. corner, 100x150 | 20,700 |
| Fort Greene-place, w. s., 170.6 ft. s. of De Kalb-av., 20x85 | 10,500 |
| Koscinsko-st., n. s., 250 ft. e. of Reid-av., 50x100, foreclosure | 2,000 |
| Lombardy-st., n. s., 155 ft. w. of Morgan-av., 20x130 | 950 |
| Marion-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of Reid-av., 25x80 | 250 |
| Macon-st., n. s., 150 ft. e. of Tompkins-av., 50x100 | 725 |
| Meserole-st. and Varick-av., n. e. corner, 22x100 | 280 |
| Palmetto-st., s. e. s., 475 ft. s. w. of Central-av., 25x100 | 900 |
| Stagg-st., s. s., 225 ft. e. of Union-av., 25x100 | 5,000 |
| Stagg-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of Union-av., 25x100 | 4,700 |
| St. Felix-st., w. s., between Fulton and De Kalb aves., where line 372.2 ft. n. of n. e. corner Raymond-st. and Fulton-av., and drawn through St. Felix-st., would intersect it | 8,500 |
| Steuben-st., e. s., 100 ft. s. of Myrtle-av., 25x100, q. c. | 400 |
| Vine-st., s. w. s., 371.4 ft. s. e. of Grand-av., 50x100 | 600 |
| Warren-st., n. s., 126.6 ft. e. of Bond-st., 86x100 | 8,000 |
| North 2d-st., s. s., 85.2 ft. w. of Lorrimer-st., 20x67.1 | 6,463 |
| 5th-st., w. s., 122 ft. n. of North 3d-st., 50x100 | 17,000 |
| South 8th-st., s. w. s., 72.6 ft. w. of 3d-st., 21.6x100, h. and l. | 5,600 |
| Atlantic-av., n. s., 287 ft. w. of Grand-av., 25x100 | 3,000 |
| Division-av., n. s., 225 ft. e. of 10th-st., 97.5x51.10x131.2x10 | 18,000 |
| Lafayette-av., n. s., 260 ft. e. of Reid-av., 16x100, foreclosure | 1,250 |
| Pace-av., w. s., 50 ft. n. of Broadway, 50x100, 1860 | 190 |
| South Carolina and Vermont avs., s. w. corner, 100x125 | 2,988 |
| 2d-av. and 42d-st., northerly corner, 100.2x100 | 1,180 |
| 2d-av., n. w. s., 33.4 ft. n. e. of Wyckoff-st., 16.8x78 | 6,000 |
| New-Utrecht to Bay road, indefinite, plot adjoining J. F. Delaplaine's | 1,400 |

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

| | |
|---|---|
| ***Cortlandt.*** | |
| Hudson and Smith sts., n. w. corner, 170x220 | $4,000 |
| ***Morrisania.*** | |
| Garden-st., w. s., 100 ft. n. of Morris-av., 25x100 | $1,600 |
| Morris-av., w. s., lot No. 112, Mott Haven, 50x100 | 10,000 |
| ***New-Rochelle.*** | |
| Railroad-av., n. s., indefinite, 60x127 | $400 |
| White Plains road, e. s., lot No. 1, C. D. Meade's, 30x150 | 1,100 |
| ***Ossining.*** | |
| Albany Post road, e. s., adjoining Sing Sing Bank, 42x58 | $1,500 |
| Albany Post road, w. s., M. J. Wixson's property | 10,000 |
| ***West Farms.*** | |
| Elm-st., s. w. s., lots Nos. 14 and 15, S. Belmont, 100x100 | $1,000 |
| Madison-av., w. s., adjoining Quarry road, 82x273 | 1,000 |
| ***Yonkers.*** | |
| Union-place, s. s., 400 ft. from Warburton-av., 125x185 | $350 |

NEW-JERSEY.

| | |
|---|---|
| ***Newark.*** | |
| Charlton-st., w. s., 154 ft. n. of Waverley-place, 25x100 | $2,500 |
| Littleton-av., w. s., 50 ft. n. of Cabinet-st., 125x100 | 4,500 |
| Bergen-st., e. s., 150 ft. s. of Court-st., 25x100 | 600 |
| Sherman-av., n. w. s., 143 ft. n. e. of Quimby-st., 25x112.6 | 1,200 |
| ***Orange.*** | |
| Linden-st., s. s., adjoining St. John's property, 75x158.6 | $2,675 |
| ***Montclair.*** | |
| Lincoln-av., e. s., 227 ft. s. of Chestnut-st., 80x504.5 | $2,000 |

## CITY REAL ESTATE.

### REAL ESTATE.

| | |
|---|---|
| West 36th-st., 3 s. and bsm't brick, improv'ts | $10,500 |
| West 37th-st., 3 s. h. s. brown s. h. | 15,500 |
| West 30th-st., 3 s. h. s. brick h. | 16,000 |
| East 61st-st., 3 s. h. s. brown s. h. | 20,000 |
| West 38th-st., near 5th-av., 4 s. h. s. b. s. h. | 38,000 |
| West 53d-st., near Madison-av., 4 s. h. s. b. s. h. | 40,000 |

At B. S. LEVY & CO.'S, 271 West 38th-st., near 8th-av.

**A FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP** brown-stone modern house; 20.10 by 60; lot 100 feet; 16th-st. near 5th-av.; price very low; also, a printed list of dwellings and stores.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

**SIXTH-AV. BUSINESS PROPERTY.**—For sale, the most prominent corner store on the avenue, always sure to command a high rent. Apply to ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-st.

**A MODERN FOUR-STORY HIGH-**stoop complete brown-stone dwelling, for sale low; possession; 39th-st. near 5th-av.; 21.6 by 65; lot, 100 feet. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

## BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

**FOR SALE OR TO LEASE FOR A** TERM OF YEARS.—A house and two lots, 25 by 100, corner of 18th-st. and 4th-av., Brooklyn. For particulars, inquire of J. M. FULLER, No. 244 Fulton-st., New-York.

## COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

**AT NO. 111 BROADWAY—BY STANLEY** DAY—Full particulars in printed lists, distributed free—Minetta, $9,000; West 19th, $13,500; 26th, $25,000; 33d, $14,500, furnished, $18,000; 41st, $15,000; 45th, $40,000; East Broadway, $12,000; Bowery, $38,000; Lexington, $35,000; 2d-av., $17,000; 3d-av., $17,000; Henry, $17,000; East 20th, $16,500; 21st, $5,500; 36th, (stable,) $6,500; 48th, $15,000; 60th, $26,000, $28,000; 62d, $10,000; 76th, $5,500; 92d, $8,000; 109th, $4,500; 117th, $7,000; 118th, $11,000, $12,000; lot in 122d, $3,200.

**AT NO. 111 BROADWAY—BY STANLEY** DAY—Full particulars in printed lists, distributed free—Central-av., Fordham. 9 20-100 acres, house, taxes and $30,000; Boston road, corner of Woodruff-av., West Farms, 57x113, $1,250; Morrisania, Tinton-av., corner of Elm, house, lot, 125x100, $12,000; Mott Haven, house, lot, 25x100, $4,250; Tuckahoe, house, lot, 100x150, $6,500; Rye Beach, corner plot, 1 519-1,000 acres, $5,000.

**ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES,** lands and village lots for sale; a great variety, beautifully situated, 45 minutes to 1 hour from N. Y. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

**A COUNTRY-HOME IN THE VILLAGE** of Flushing, L. I., twenty-five minutes from 34th-st.; house, greenhouse and out-buildings in perfect order; possession immediately; for sale very easy. Address R. W. LEAVITT & CO., 118 Wall-st.

**DESIRABLE COTTAGE HOUSE FOR** sale at Orange Junction, N. J.; nine rooms and cellar. Possession April or May. Price $11,000. Address J. S. P., Box No. 1,333 Post-office, New-York.

**$5.500—ORANGE, N. J., CLINTON-**st., near Brick Church Station. New house, nine rooms, furnace, range, &c.; pleasantly located. GEO. W. BOWERS, Halsted-st., Orange.

## STORES, &C., TO LET.

## OFFICES TO LET,

WITH ALL THE MODERN IMPROVEMENTS,
SPLENDID LIGHT AND VENTILATION,
SUITABLE FOR
**Banks, Bankers, Brokers, Merchants, Lawyers, Railway, Insurance and other Companies,**
IN BUILDINGS
**Nos. 38, 39, 40, 42, 57, 64, 66, 69, 71, 73, 78 and 80 BROADWAY,**
**Nos. 5, 7, 17, 19, 34, 36, 49, 53 NEW-ST.,**
**Nos. 4, 6, 11, 17, 19, 21 & 38 BROAD-ST.,**
**Nos. 55 and 57 EXCHANGE-PLACE.**
**ALL NEAR WALL-ST.,**
**And Nos. 4 and 19 WALL-ST.**
APPLY AT THE OFFICE OF
EDWARD MATTHEWS,
**Nos. 4 and 6 BROAD-ST.**

**BOOT AND SHOE TRADE,**
DRY GOODS,
STRAW GOODS,
NOTIONS,
INSURANCE, BANKS OR BANKERS,
NOS. 542 AND 544
BROADWAY.

TO LET OR LEASE—Basement (two steps below sidewalks) and sub-cellar, and all the lofts, now divided into offices, but which will be stripped of partitions and fitted as may be wanted for mercantile purposes; or the large and elegant basement and sub-cellar as it is to be put in order; lot, 40x100. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

**OFFICES TO LET IN THE BIBLE-**HOUSE, 4th-av., 8th and 9th sts. Desirable rooms, singly or en suite, on second story, fronting on Astor-place; rooms heated by steam. Apply at Treasurer's office, 4th-av.

**OFFICES TO LET—ON THE FIRST** floor above the street, at No. 162 Broadway, between Maiden-lane and Liberty-st.; heated by steam; just painted, &c.; rent, $400 to $700. Apply to TAYLOR & STEARNS, No. 1½ Pine-st.

**BOWERY PROPERTY TO LEASE.**—No. 78, above Canal-st., running to Elizabeth; excellent for store or manufactory; would build to suit first-class tenants. WM. F. NISBET, No. 64 Broadway, Room No. 35, 12 M.

**TO LET.—PART OF THE FIRST-CLASS** store No. 23 Thomas-st., (near Church-st.,) would be let low to a desirable tenant; $1,000 per annum. Apply to G. K. SHERIDAN.

## DWELLINGS TO LET.

**TO LET OR FOR SALE—AT ELIZABETH,** comfortable 12 room house; modern fittings; near depot; 45 minutes from Wall-st.; 50 trains daily—commutation 11 cents per trip, on favorite line of travel. Inquire at West Elizabeth (Jersey-st.) station, or address C. C., Box No. 235 Post-office, New-York.

## HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

**FIRST-CLASS FURNISHED HOUSE** wanted immediately, between 23d and 38th sts., in the neighborhood of 5th or Madison avs. Address, with full information, A. B., Box No. 128 *Times* Office.

## REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

**SUPREME COURT SALE IN PARTI-**TION OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE, ON BROADWAY, NORTH-EAST CORNER OF 21ST-ST.; ON 4TH-AV., NORTH-EAST CORNER 17TH-ST.; ON CANAL-ST. AND ON WOOSTER AND LAURENS STS., RUNNING THROUGH AND FRONTING ON EACH STREET.

ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 18, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Supreme Court, in partition, under the direction of Henry Nicoll, Esq., Referee, the following-described real estate, viz.:

BROADWAY.—The five four-story stores and lots on the north-east corner of Broadway and 21st-st., Nos. 922, 924, 926, 928 and 930 Broadway, the entire plot having a front on Broadway of over 102 feet.

FOURTH-AVENUE.—The four-story marble and brick house and lot (with stable on the rear) on north-east corner of 4th-av. and 17th-st., opposite the Everett House and Union-square, 28 by 115 feet.

CANAL-STREET.—The two stores and lots on the northerly side of Canal-st., between Wooster and Laurens sts., Nos. 365 and 367 Canal-st.

WOOSTER-STREET.—The eleven three-story and attic brick buildings and lots on the westerly side of Wooster-st., 72 feet 4 inches north of Canal-st., Nos. 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21 and 23 Wooster-st., having a front of 235 feet on Wooster-st.

LAURENS-STREET (or 5th-av. extension.)—The nine four-story brick houses and lots on the easterly side of Laurens-st., in the rear of the lots on Wooster-st., Nos. 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16 and 18 Laurens-st., making together a front of 172 feet 6 inches on Laurens-st.

Sixty per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage of the premises for five years.

Maps may be had at the office of the auctioneer, No. 7 Pine-st., or of Lewis L. Delafield, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 49 Exchange-place.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

**A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. WILL** sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Jan. 12, at 12 M., at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway,
ADMINISTRATRIX'S SALE.

BETHUNE-STREET.—Two-story and attic brick house and lot No. 12 Bethune-st., north side, between Washington and Greenwich sts.
MAGGIE DAVIS, Administratrix.
THOMAS H. BAROWSKY, Proctor.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers.

**EXECUTOR'S SALE OF THE ES-**TATE of A. J. Cipriani, at 12 o'clock, Jan. 26, 1871, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, viz.: Buildings and lots, No. 11 Pine-st., No. 73 Nassau-st., and No. 43 Liberty-st.; six-sixteenths in packet ships of the Black Ball line; $2,890 scrip Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company, and 404 acres 111 perches of land in Monroe County, Penn. Particulars at auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st.

## FINANCIAL.

# VERMILYE & CO.

**BANKERS,**

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
**Geo. Opdyke & Co.**
25 NASSAU ST.
CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.

PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.

INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.

COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

## CITY STOCKS,

THE BEST SECURITY IN THE WORLD,
SEVEN (7) PER CENTS,
TWENTY TO THIRTY YEARS TO RUN.
DITTO DUE IN 1874-75,
FOR SALE.
GEO. K. SISTARE,
No. 24 Nassau-st.

P. S.—City 6s bought and sold.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF
**MEMPHIS CITY BONDS.**
MAYOR'S OFFICE, CITY HALL,
MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 30, 1870.

**$500,000** OF THE THIRTY-YEARS GOLD BONDS of the City of Memphis, known as FUNDING BONDS OF 1870, principal and interest payable in gold coin, as authorized by ordinance of the General Council of the city, for the purpose of funding a like amount of the due debt of the city, are now ready for delivery in exchange for any of the due debt at par. Interest will be allowed upon past due BONDS, COUPONS, NOTES AND SCRIP, from maturity until Nov. 1, 1870, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, at which date the interest upon the Bonds commences at the rate of six per cent., payable in gold, semi-annually, in the City of New-York, on the FIRST DAY OF MAY AND NOVEMBER in each year. The exchange can be made, as may be most convenient for the holders of the debt, at the office of the City Controller, City Hall, Memphis, Tenn., or at the banking-houses of P. M. MYERS & CO., No. 24 Pine-st., New-York, and MCKIM & CO., South Baltimore-street, Baltimore, Md.
JOHN JOHNSON, Mayor.

Referring to the above notice, we are now prepared to issue Gold Funding Bonds in exchange for any of the past due debt of the City of Memphis.
P. M. MYERS & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 24 PINE-ST.

**REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF** THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, in the City of New-York, in the State of New-York, at the close of business on the 28th day of December, 1870:

| RESOURCES. | | |
|---|---|---|
| Loans and discounts | | $1,550,259 08 |
| Overdrafts | | 4,056 90 |
| United States Bonds to secure circulation | | 290,000 00 |
| United States Bonds and securities on hand | | 180,000 00 |
| Other stocks and bonds | | 244,649 76 |
| Due from national banks | | 146,545 10 |
| Due from State banks and bankers | | 18,012 62 |
| Banking house | | 298,577 61 |
| Current expenses | | 25,179 37 |
| Taxes paid | | 10,800 58 |
| Premiums paid | | 21,849 86 |
| Checks and other cash items | | 63,755 53 |
| Exchanges for Clearing-house | | 3,833,666 31 |
| Bills of other national banks | | 3,100 00 |
| Bills of State banks | | 2,411 00 |
| Fractional currency (including nickels) | | 1,208 83 |
| Specie, viz.—coin | $2,665 | |
| Gold Treasury notes | $80,000 | 82,665 00 |
| Legal tenders | | 499,768 00 |
| Clearing-house certificates | | 200,000 00 |
| Three per cent certificates | | 10,000 00 |
| Total | | $7,397,505 55 |
| **LIABILITIES.** | | |
| Capital Stock paid in | | $750,000 00 |
| Surplus Fund | | 51,277 06 |
| Discount | | 31,693 17 |
| Interest | | 2,832 27 |
| Profit and loss | | 32,001 20 |
| National bank circulation outstanding | | 230,400 00 |
| State bank circulation outstanding | | 6,127 00 |
| Dividends unpaid | | 5,331 64 |
| Individual deposits | | 2,312,069 91 |
| Certified checks | | 2,995,313 86 |
| Cashier's checks outstanding | | 350,000 00 |
| Due to national banks | | 338,038 58 |
| Due to other banks and bankers | | 292,375 86 |
| Total | | $7,397,505 55 |

I, EDWARD HAIGHT, President of the National Bank of the Commonwealth, in the City of New-York, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
EDWARD HAIGHT, President.

*State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.*: Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 7th day of January, 1871. GEORGE H. CAREY, Notary Public.

Correct. Attest:
G. REYNAND,
B. J. HOWLAND,
EDWARD HAIGHT,
} Directors.

**REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF** THE NATIONAL CURRENCY BANK at New-York, in the State of New-York, at the close of business Dec. 28, 1870:

| RESOURCES. | |
|---|---|
| Loans and discounts | $106,804 79 |
| Overdrafts | 23 72 |
| United States bonds to secure circulation | 101,000 00 |
| United States bonds on hand | 18,650 00 |
| Due from other national banks | 17,127 38 |
| Due from other banks and bankers | 5,618 09 |
| Furniture and fixtures | 3,000 00 |
| Current expenses | 1,432 38 |
| Taxes paid | 1,374 14 |
| Premiums | 19,778 40 |
| Cash items, including revenue stamps | 13,552 84 |
| Bills of other national banks | 13,401 00 |
| Fractional currency, including nickels | 525 41 |
| Specie—Coin | 15,778 29 |
| Legal-tender notes | 31,140 00 |
| Three per cent. certificates | 35,000 00 |
| Interest | 3,252 68 |
| Rent account | 11,000 00 |
| Total | $398,459 15 |
| **LIABILITIES.** | |
| Capital stock | $100,000 00 |
| Surplus fund | 25,000 00 |
| Profit and loss | 7,160 15 |
| Circulating notes outstanding | 90,000 00 |
| Individual deposits | 161,254 00 |
| Due to national banks | 9,860 87 |
| Due to banks and bankers | 65,182 53 |
| Total | $398,459 15 |

I, J. H. L. MORFORD, Cashier of the National Currency Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. H. L. MORFORD, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 9th day of January, 1871. JOHN J. AUGEVENE, Notary Public.

Correct. Attest:
F. F. THOMPSON,
F. G. ADAMS,
S. C. THOMPSON,
} Directors.

**LOST.**

CERTIFICATE NO. 234, dated Dec. 13, 1865, for ninety-one (91) shares stock of the Phenix National Bank, New-York, in the name of William Dalrymple.

Transfer of the same having been stopped, the finder will please return the certificate to
CYNTHIA DALRYMPLE, Admistratrix,
No. 324 West 30th-st.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1871.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, Dec. 26, 1870.

**A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCK-**holders of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 25, 1871, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M., to vote upon a proposition to aid in the construction of and leasing a line of railroad between Springfield and Cincinnati, Ohio, and upon a contract with the Cincinnati, Sandusky and Cleveland Railroad Company for running, and business arrangements.

The transfer-books will be closed on the evening of Jan. 14, and re-opened Feb. 2, 1871.

By order of the Board of Directors.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

MUTUAL BANK,
NO. 750 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

**THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DI-**RECTORS of this Bank and for inspectors of the next election will be held at the Banking-room on MONDAY, the 16th inst., between the hours of 9 M. and 1 P. M.
W. S. CARMAN, Cashier.
JAN. 3, 1871.

THE OCEAN NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1870.

**THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DI-**rectors of this Bank for the ensuing year will be held at their banking-rooms, corner of Broadway and Barclay-st., on TUESDAY, the 10th of January next. Polls open from 12 o'clock to 1 P. M.
J. S. HARTSHORNE, Cashier.

NINTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1870.

**THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIREC-**tors of this Bank will be held at the banking-rooms, Nos. 407 and 409 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 10, 1871, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.
JOHN T. HILL, Cashier.

TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1870.

**THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DI-**rectors will be held on TUESDAY, Jan. 10, from 12 M. to 2 P. M.
ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

**A LIMITED NUMBER OF SEVEN** per cent. bonds of the City of New-Albany, Ind., having twenty years to run, are for sale at 90 and accrued interest at the Chatham National Bank. The total debt of the City, including these bonds, is $373,000.

**A LARGE AMOUNT OF TRUST FUNDS** to loan on first bond and mortgage on improved real estate in this City, Brooklyn, New-Jersey and Westchester County, in large or small amounts. Principals only address Post-office, Box 3,083, New-York.

**MONEY TO LOAN ON DESIRABLE IM-**proved and unimproved City, and Brooklyn improved real estate; mortgages promptly cashed; principals only dealt with.
WM. SINCLAIR, JR., & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

## FINANCIAL.

# Montclair Railway

NEW-JERSEY

# 7 PER CENT.

# GOLD

# 1ST MORTGAGE BONDS,

INDORSED BY THE
NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO
Midland Railroad Co.,
FOR SALE IN
DENOMINATIONS
OF
$1,000, $500 AND $100.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
EXCHANGED AT MARKET RATES.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR AND MAP.

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
BANKERS,
NO. 10 WALL-ST.

# 8 per Cent. Interest FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.

**Principal and Interest Payable in Gold.**

105 MILES COMPLETED, and in operation, the earnings on which are in excess of interest on the total issue. Grading finished, and ONLY 6 MILES OF TRACK ARE TO BE LAID TO COMPLETE THE ROAD. Mortgage at the rate of $13,500 per mile. Price 97½ and accrued interest. We unhesitatingly recommend them, and will furnish maps and pamphlets upon application.

W. P. CONVERSE & CO.,
No. 54 Pine-st.
TANNER & CO.,
No. 11 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF HARTFORD AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY,
HARTFORD, Jan. 6, 1871.

**NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF** the stockholders of the Hartford and New-Haven Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, in Hartford, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th of January inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., for choice of directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may then be brought before the meeting.

The transfer-books will be closed from the 11th to the 18th January, both days inclusive.
S. P. CONNER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1870.

**THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIREC-**tors of this Company and for inspectors, will be held at the Company's office, No. 71 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 10, 1871, commencing at 12 o'clock M. and closing at 1 o'clock P. M.
A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT** a meeting of the stockholders of the Hempstead and Rockaway Railroad Company will be held at the office of said Company, No. 78 Broadway, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 1, 1871, at 1 o'clock P. M., at which will be submitted for consideration an agreement for the consolidation of said Company with the New-York and Hempstead Plains Railroad Company.
THOS. C. GOETCHIUS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1870.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 73 BROADWAY, CORNER OF RECTOR-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1871.

**AN ELECTION FOR TEN TRUSTEES** of the Union Trust Company of New-York, of the third class, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 73 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 17, 1871, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
C. T. CARLTON, Secretary.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—THAT** a meeting of the Stockholders of the New-York and Hempstead Plains Railroad Company will be held at the office of the said Company, No. 78 Broadway, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 1, 1871, at 12 o'clock M., at which will be submitted for consideration an agreement for the consolidation of said Company with the Hempstead and Rockaway Railroad Company.
THOS. C. GOETCHIUS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1870.

**INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.—THE** interest on the bonds and stocks of the Corporation of the City of New-York, due Feb. 1, 1871, will be paid on that day, by JNO. J. BRADLEY, Esq., Chamberlain of the City, at his office in the new Court-house.

The transfer-books will be closed FRIDAY, Dec. 30, 1870. RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Controller.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
CONTROLLER'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1870.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1870.

**THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE** stockholders of this Bank for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and Inspectors of the succeeding election, will be held at their banking-house on TUESDAY, the 10th of January, 1871, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. The transfer-books will be closed from Jan. 6 to 11, inclusive.
ANTHONY LANE, Cashier.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1870.

**AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS** of this institution for the ensuing year, and for three Inspectors for the next ensuing election, will be held at the banking-house on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 11, 1871.

Polls will be open from 2 to 3 o'clock. By order,
GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

MERCANTILE NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1870.

**THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIREC-**tors of this Bank will be held at the banking-house, corner of Broadway and Dey-st., on TUESDAY, the 10th day of January next, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
N. AMERMAN, Cashier.

NATIONAL BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1870.

**THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIREC-**tors of this Bank and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the banking-house, No. 124 Bowery, on TUESDAY, the 10th day of January next, between the hours of 12 and 1 P. M.
G. G. BRINCKERHOFF, Cashier.

BOWERY NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1871.

**THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE** stockholders for the election of Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before them, will be held at the banking-house, on Jan. 17, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
R. HAMILTON, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1870.

**THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIREC-**tors for this Bank will be held at the banking-room on TUESDAY, the 10th day of January, 1871. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
J. L. WORTH, Cashier.

**AN ELECTION OF FIVE TRUSTEES** of the New-York Balance Dock Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 12 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M., on the second WEDNESDAY of January proximo.
Dated NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1870.
JAMES B. NICHOLSON, Secretary.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1870.

**THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DI-**rectors of this Bank will be held at the banking-house, No. 650 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 10th of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

PHENIX NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1870.

**THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIREC-**tors of this Bank will take place at the banking-house on Tuesday, the 10th of January, 1871.

Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

**THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DI-**rectors of the Relief Fire Insurance Company will be held at their office, No. 149 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 10th January, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
W. E. CRARY, Secretary.
JAN. 4.

**EAST RIVER NATIONAL BANK,** NEW-YORK.—The annual election for fifteen Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking-house No. 682 Broadway, New-York, on TUESDAY, Jan. 10, 1871. Polls open from 2 till 3 o'clock P. M.
T. Z. E. NEWELL, Cashier.

**THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK,** NEW-YORK.—The annual election for fifteen directors of this bank will be held at the banking-house, No. 184 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 10, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
GEORGE M. HARD, Cashier.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1870.

**THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DI-**RECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, Jan. 10, 1871, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. A. GILBERT, Cashier.

## FINANCIAL.

# 7 PER CENT.

# FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE
**Nashville and Decatur Railroad.**

FOR PARTICULARS SEE TO-MORROW'S PAPER.

FOR SALE BY
Drexel, Winthrop & Co.,
NO. 18 WALL-ST.
N. Y. Guarantee and Indemnity Co.,
No. 59 Broadway and Exchange-court.

# THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY.

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 336 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL - $1,000,000
DEPOSITS, OVER $5,000,000.

PAYS 4 PER CENT. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

PAYS 5 PER CET. INTEREST ON SPECIAL DEPOSITS FOR SIX MONTHS OR LONGER.

THE COMPANY IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY FOR MONEYS PAID INTO COURT, AND RECEIVES MONEYS IN TRUST.

DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.
B. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President.
BENJ. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

**BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,**
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

GROCERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1870.

**THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DI-**rectors of this Bank will be held at the banking-house, on the 10th day of January next, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock.
SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier.

## DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE GREAT WESTERN (MARINE) INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1871.

**THIRTIETH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.**

A semi-annual cash Dividend of Six per Cent., in gold, will be paid on the capital stock of this Company on and after the 18th inst. Transfer-books are closed until that date.

By order of the Board of Directors.
WM. T. LOCKWOOD, Secretary.

**THIRTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.**

PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICES, NO. 470 AND NO. 92 BROADWAY.

| | |
|---|---|
| Cash capital | $200,000 00 |
| Surplus Jan. 1, 1871 | 236,856 67 |
| Total assets | $436,856 67 |

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Eight (8) per Cent., payable on demand. T. F. JEREMIAH, Secretary.
JAN. 9, 1871.

**THIRTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.**

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 166 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1871.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
C. W. PARMELEE, Secretary.

**FIFTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.**

OFFICE OF NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 58 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1871.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten per Cent., free from Government tax, payable to the stockholders on and after the 9th instant. JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

**TWENTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.**

OFFICE OF THE RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 149 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1871.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of SIX PER CENT., free of tax, payable to the stockholders on demand.
W. E. CRARY, Secretary.

**DIVIDEND NOTICE.**

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST., Dec. 31, 1870.

The trustees of this institution have ordered that the usual Semi-annual Dividend at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum on all sums which have remained on deposit for six or three months, be paid on and after Monday, Jan. 16, 1871.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

**SEVENTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.**

UNITED STATES FIRE INSURANCEE COMPANY.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Seven (7) per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand, at their office, No. 106 Broadway, corner of Pine-st.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1871.
W. WILSON UNDERHILL, Secretary.

FIREMAN'S TRUST INSURANCE CO. OF BROOKLYN,
OFFICES: NO. 26 COURT-ST., BROOKLYN, NO 60 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK; BROOKLYN, Jan. 9, 1871.

**DIVIDEND NOTICE.**

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
O. D. MILDEBERGER, Secretary.

**TWELFTH DIVIDEND.**

YONKERS AND NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 176 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1871.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of tax, payable on demand. JOHN W. MURRAY, Secretary.

**FORTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.**

OFFICE OF NATIONAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

A semi-annual dividend of Six per Cent. is payable on and after Jan. 9, 1871.
HENRY H. HALL, Secretary.

KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF NEW-YORK, (ESTABLISHED 1787.) OFFICE NO. 64 WALL-ST.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1871.

**THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE** this day declared the usual Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on and after Jan. 16, 1871.

The transfer-books will be closed from this date until the 16th inst.
JOSEPH L. TOWNSEND, Secretary.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY,
BOSTON, Dec. 16, 1870.

**THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST** Mortgage Bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, due Jan. 1, 1871, will be paid in gold, free of Government tax, on and after that date, at the office of the Company in Boston and at the banking-house of Morton, Bliss & Co., New-York. Schedules of coupons will be received for examination on and after the 26th inst.
JOHN M. S. WILLIAMS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1871.

**A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. OUT** of the net earnings of the Company, prior to Feb. 1, 1871, has been declared payable to the stockholders, free of Government tax, on the 1st day of February, 1871, at the office of the Union Trust Company of New-York.

The transfer-books will be closed on the 14th day of January inst., and reopened on the 6th day of February next. JAMES H. BANKER, Treasurer.

OFFICE TRADESMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 168 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1871.

**THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE** this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Seven per Cent., payable on and after the 16th inst., free of tax. T. Y. BROWN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE INTERNATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 113 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1871.

**THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF** this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., (free from Government tax,) payable on demand.
WM. J. HUGHES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF HAMPSHIRE AND BALTIMORE COAL COMPANY, NO. 70 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

**THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COM-**PANY have declared a cash dividend of Two per Cent., payable 10th January next, and a scrip dividend of Four per Cent., deliverable at same date. The transfer-book will be closed from 31st December until 10th January next.
SAMUEL M. POND, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 100 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1871.

**THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF** this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five Per Cent., (free from Government Tax,) payable on demand.
DANIEL A. SMITH, Secretary.

**MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAV-**INGS INSTITUTION, No. 283 Bowery, near Houston-st. DIVIDEND—The Trustees have declared a dividend at the rate of SIX per Cent. per annum on all sums of from $5 to $10,000 entitled thereto, for the six months and three months ending Dec. 31, payable on and after Jan. 16. ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President; HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

**FARMERS' BANK OF KENTUCKY.**—DIVIDEND.—The Farmers' Bank of Kentucky has declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., free from Government tax, payable to the New-York stockholders, at the Bank of America, on demand.
JAN. 9, 1871.

**BANK OF KENTUCKY.**—DIVIDEND.—The Bank of Kentucky has declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., free from Government tax, payable to the New-York stockholders, at the Bank of America, on demand.
JAN. 9, 1871.

## DIVIDENDS.

**Eighty-fifth Dividend.**

OFFICE OF THE
NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 192 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
JAN. 5, 1871.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand. J. H. CARTER, Secretary.

**THIRTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.**

OFFICE OF THE IRVING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 9 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1871.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi annual Dividend of Five per Cent and the Government tax, payable on demand.
JAMES M. WILSON, Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST.,
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 30, 1870.

**DIVIDEND NOTICE.**

The transfer-books of this Company will be closed on WEDNESDAY, the 14th of December next, and reopened on TUESDAY, the 10th of January, 1871.

A Dividend of Five per Cent. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of State tax, payable in cash on the 27th of December next to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 14th of December. All payable at this office.

All orders for dividends must be witnessed and stamped. S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1871.

**A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT.,** in gold, free of Government tax, has been declared by the Board of Directors of this Company, payable on the 20th day of January inst., to the holders of full paid shares registered at the close of the 14th day of January inst., after which date, and until the 4th day of February next, the transfer books will be closed.
THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

NORWICH AND WORCESTER RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE,
NORWICH, Conn., Dec. 20, 1870.

**DIVIDEND—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS** of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on the 21st inst., at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company's office, No. 26 Exchange-place, New-York, to the stockholders whose names are on the stock ledger on the 23d inst.

Transfer-books will be closed from the 23d inst. to the 12th of January next.
G. S. PERKINS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 176 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1871.

**A DIVIDEND OF SIX (6) PER CENT.,** free from tax, has this day been declared payable on demand.

| | |
|---|---|
| Net assets Jan. 1, 1871 | $307,602 56 |
| Cash capital | 200,000 00 |
| Net surplus Jan. 1, 1871 | $107,602 56 |

ALFRED A. REEVES, Secretary.

**DIVIDEND—MECHANICS' AND TRADERS'** Fire Insurance Company, No. 48 Wall-st., (Bank of New-York building.) A Semi-annual Dividend of Eight (8) per Cent. has this day been declared payable on demand, free of tax.
JOHN M. TOMPKINS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1871.

COMMERCE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE NO. 27 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1871.

**DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND** of Five per Cent., free from Government tax, has this day been declared, payable on and after MONDAY, the 9th inst. WM. E. HOXIE, Secretary.

OFFICE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 192 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1871.

**THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF** this Company has this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand. WM. A. BURTIS, Jr., Secretary.

**INSURANCE STOCKS FOR SALE.**—Astor, Home, Security, Mercantile, Mercantile Mutual and others, by
E. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall-st.

**THE NEW-YORK BALANCE DOCK** COMPANY has declared a Dividend payable at the office of the Company, No. 12 Wall-st., on and after the 12th inst.

## AUCTION SALES.

OFFICE OF DEPOT QUARTERMASTER,
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 7, 1870.

**SALE OF GOVERNMENT STEAMER NEWBERNE.**

The United States steamer NEWBERNE, with all her gear, rigging, spare sails, boats, cabin furniture, and other appointments, will be offered for sale at public auction at the office of the Depot Quartermaster in San Francisco, on MONDAY, the 16th day of January, 1871.

The NEWBERNE is a screw-propeller of 946 tons, O. M., of 250-horse power, 36-inch cylinder and 36-inch stroke, 200 feet in length, was built of white oak, in Brooklyn, N. Y., in 1862, draws about 12 feet of water when loaded, and is thoroughly well found in every particular.

In April last she received a new boiler and donkey-pump with boiler attached, and was thoroughly overhauled.

Terms cash in gold coin of the United States; 20 per cent. to be paid on the day of sale, and the balance on the delivery of the vessel.

Further particulars may be obtained of the undersigned, or at the office of Capt. WM. B. HUGHES, A. Q. M., San Francisco. C. G. SAWTELLE, Major and Quartermaster in charge of Depot.

LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Auctioneers.

**LIBRARIES OF THE LATE** EX-GOV. WILLIAM H. MARCY AND EX-GOV. WASHINGTON HUNT.

Clinton Hall Sale-rooms and Art Galleries, LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & Co., Auctioneers.—THURSDAY, Jan. 12th and following evenings, at 7½ o'clock, sale of the libraries of the late Ex-Gov. Wm. L. Marcy and Ex-Gov. Washington Hunt, comprising a valuable collection of Miscellaneous and Standard Works, many rare reports, &c., &c. Catalogues ready; books on exhibition.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

**BY T. E. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.,** THIS DAY, TUESDAY, Jan. 10, at 11 o'clock, within their store:
200 boxes fresh Malaga Lemons.
1,000 packages Malaga Raisins.
50 cases preserved Blackberries.
36 cases fresh Valencia Oranges, landing.
At 12 o'clock, on Pier No. 5 East River,
2,700 boxes fresh "St. Michael's" Oranges.

## SURROGATE NOTICES.

**IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF** the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM COOPER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at the residence of Mrs. Catharine Cooper, No. 204 West 11th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of February next.—Dated New-York, the 8th day of August, 1870.
CATHARINE COOPER, Executrix.
JOHN COOPER,
JOHN A. COOPER,
} Executors.
au9-law6mTu*

**IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF** the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JACOB BRUSH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Wm. L. Morris, Esq., No. 33 Grove-st., in the City of New York, on or before the 24th day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 14th day of July, 1870. WM. E. BRUSH, WM. L. MORRIS, Executors of Jacob Brush.
jy19-law6mTu*

**IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF** the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS THOMPSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Wm. C. Traphagen, No. 7 Warren-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of February next.—Dated New-York, the 28th day of July, 1870.
ELIZA THOMPSON, Executrix.
jy26-law6mTu*

**IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF** Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against TRACY H. HARRIS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 165 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of May next, 1871.—Dated New-York, the 27th day of September, 1870.
SIDNEY S. HARRIS, Executor.
s27-law6mTu*

**IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF** Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FELIX INGOLDSBY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of A. V. W. Van Vechten, No. 42 Pine-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of April next.—Dated, New-York, the 23d day of September, 1870.
FELIX E. O'ROURKE,
GEORGE FORD,
} Executors.
s27-law6mTu*

## MARBLE MANTELS.

**MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MAN-**TELS of the latest imported patterns. Monuments, at reduced prices. A. KLABER, Steam Marble Works, No. 134 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y.

**S. KLABER & CO.'S MARBLE WORKS,** No. 222 West 51st., between Broadway and 8th-av.—Marble and Marbleized Mantels, Monuments; original designs; cheapest in the City.

**MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.**—Rich and elegant designs, from $9, $12, $15 up to $250.
T. B. STEWART & CO.,
No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

## BUSINESS CHANCES.

**FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS DRESS AND** cloak establishment, with fixtures and stock, having the best class of customers and paying a handsome profit; lease of premises given. Address Post-office Box No. 2,559.

**FOR SALE—THE LADIES' AND GENTLE-**men's hosiery and furnishing business of the late Richard Green, No. 779 Broadway, comprising stock, fixtures and lease of building. For particulars apply to R. F. SMITH, No. 779 Broadway.

**$500 TO $8,000.—PARTNER WANTED** in the foundry and manufacturing business; best reference given and required. Call on or address W. W., Continental Hotel, No. 342 Broadway.

## MEDICAL.

**A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MAR-**riage—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

## SHIPPING.

### THE ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS

[illegible] every SATURDAY and alternate WEDNESDAY to and from Glasgow and Derry. Passengers [illegible] and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, [illegible] or Denmark, to America, as safely, speedily, [illegible]tably and cheaply as by any other route or [illegible].

| "EXPRESS" STEAMERS. | | "EXTRA" STEAMERS. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| [illegible]alia | Sat., Jan. 14 | Iowa | Wed., Jan. 25 |
| [illegible]nnia | Sat., Jan. 21 | Tyrian | Wed., Feb. 8 |
| [illegible] | Sat., Jan. 28 | Britannia | Wed., Feb. 22 |
| Columbia | Sat., Feb. 4 | Iowa | Wed., Mar. 8 |
| Europa | Sat., Feb. 11 | Tyrian | Wed., Mar. 22 |
| Caledonia | Sat., Feb. 18 | Britannia | Wed., April 11 |

And every SATURDAY and alternate WEDNESDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York, at noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY, TO LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, OR DERRY:

First Cabin $65 and $75, according to location.

Cabin excursion tickets, good for 12 months securing best accommodations, $130.

Intermediate, $33; Steerage, $28.

Certificates, at REDUCED RATES, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Drafts issued, payable on presentation.

Apply at the Company's offices to
HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

### INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF LIMERICK, (via Halifax,) Tuesday, Jan. 10, 1 P. M.
CITY OF WASHINGTON...Saturday, Jan. 14, 12 M.
CITY OF PARIS..........Saturday, Jan. 21, 3 P. M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE, (via Halifax,) Tuesday, Jan. 24, 1 P. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

| PAYABLE IN GOLD. | | PAYABLE IN CURRENCY. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| First Cabin | $75 | Steerage | $30 |
| To London | 80 | To London | 35 |
| To Halifax, N. S. | 20 | To Halifax, N. S. | 15 |

Passengers also forwarded to Antwerp, Rotterdam, Sweden, Norway, and Denmark, at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's offices,
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

### CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Algeria | Wednes., Jan. 11 | Aleppo | Thursday, Jan. 26 |
| [illegible] | Thursd., Jan. 12 | Russia | Wednesday, Feb. 1 |
| Abyssinia | Weds., Jan. 18 via Halifax. | Batavia | Thursday, Feb. 2 |
| [illegible] | Thursday, Jan. 19 | China | Wednesday, Feb. 8 |
| [illegible] | Wednesday, Jan. 25 | Palmyra | Thursday, Feb. 9 |

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying Steerage:
First Cabin, $130, gold. Second Cabin, $80, gold.
First Cabin to Paris..............$145, gold.

By the Thursday steamers:
First Cabin, $80, gold. Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

**STEAM-SHIP ABYSSINIA, SAILING** [illegible] January, will call at Halifax.
Cabin passage to Halifax, $20 gold.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling-green.

**PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP** ALGERIA embark from the Cunard wharf, foot of Grand-st., Jersey City, at 9½ A. M. on WEDNESDAY, 11th inst.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

### FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY as follows:

WISCONSIN, Capt. WILLIAMS...Jan. 11, at 9 A. M.
NEBRASKA, Capt. GUARD......Jan. 18, at 2½ P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. FORSYTH..Jan. 25, at 9 A. M.
WYOMING, Capt. WHINERAY...Jan. 28, at 11 A. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN, Feb. 1, at 2½ P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE..........Feb. 8, at 8 A. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

### NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 47 North River.

HELVETIA, GRIGG, Saturday, Jan. 14, at 10 A. M.
ERIN, BRAGG, Wednesday, Jan. 18, at 2 P. M.
FRANCE, THOMPSON, Saturday, Jan. 21, at 3 P. M.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $75 [illegible] currency; steerage, $28 currency.

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency.

For further particulars apply at the Company's offices, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

### PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE TO

## CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:
First Class. Steerage.
[illegible] to $170, $60.
According to the location of berth.

These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon ON 4TH AND 19TH OF EACH MONTH, except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

JAN. 19, HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G. GRAY, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. CAVERLY.

Departure of 19th every month will touch at San Jose de Guatemala and Punta Arenas.

Steamer AMERICA will leave San Francisco Feb. 1, for China and Japan.

All freight for San Francisco will go fast, and be received until 4 P. M. Thursday, Jan. 19.

Freight for Central American and South Pacific ports will be received until 4 P. M. on Wednesday, Jan. 18, only. All the usual facilities afforded shippers in prepaying inland charges, &c.

For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the office, Pier No. 42 North River.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

### FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER, Jan. 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Feb. 23.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM, March 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

### FOR NASSAU, N. P.,

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer [illegible], Capt. J. B. EDWARDS, will sail Jan 18, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

### U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Sailing regularly every THURSDAY at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS, (via Nassau) Jan. 12
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS............Jan. 19
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, (via Nassau) Jan. 26

For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

**HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.**—New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier No. 17 East River, at 3 P. M.

CLEOPATRA, Phillips..........Wednesday, Jan. 18
CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken.......Saturday, Jan. 28
CLEOPATRA, Phillips...........Tuesday, Feb. 7
CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman......Friday, Feb. 17

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.
Cleopatra goes to Havana only; takes no passengers.

### FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,
TUESDAYS,
THURSDAYS
AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, Jan. 10, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, Jan. 12, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. ATKINS, SATURDAY, Jan. 14, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, Jan. 14, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

| C. D. OWENS, | GEORGE YONGE, |
|---|---|
| Agent A. & G. R. R., | Agent C. R. R., |
| No. 229 Broadway. | No. 409 Broadway. |

### NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from a multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

**DELAWARE AND NEW-YORK S. S. CO.** Pier No. 21 N. R.—The steamer *W. W. Coit* will leave for Lewes, Del., Monday and Thursday, at 4 P. M., taking freight for all points on the Junction and Breakwater and Delaware Railroads. Returning, leave Lewes Wednesdays and Saturdays at 4 P. M. For freight and passage apply at office on pier.

## SHIPPING.

### ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
VILLE DE PARIS..........WEDNESDAY, Jan. 18
WASHINGTON...............SATURDAY, Jan. 28
For freight or passage apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

## SAVINGS BANKS.

### EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK.

No. 368 6th-av. Booth's Theatre.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8.

Money deposited ON OR BEFORE JAN. 20 will draw interest FROM JAN. 1.

Interest at 7 per cent. per annum will be paid on all sums remaining in bank Jan. 1, deposited on or before July 20 and Oct. 20, 1870. Also, AN EXTRA DIVIDEND of 1 per cent. on all sums of $1,000 and under, deposited before Aug. 1, 1869.

If not withdrawn, interest will be credited the account and draw interest from Jan. 1, same as a deposit of money.

WILLIAM M. GILES, President.
ISAAC S. BARRETT, Secretary.

### IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums. Deposits made on or before 20th of January will draw interest from Jan. 1. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

### NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK.

THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY.
(Chartered by the Government of the United States.)
No. 185 Bleecker-st.

**DEPOSITS OVER $2,000,000.**

INTEREST payable or compounded, free of all taxes, THREE TIMES in each year, or every thirty days, as depositors prefer. A specialty made of allowing interest from date of each deposit on sums of $50 and upward, so that funds may not be idle for months as in most Banks, but may return an income promptly. Married women and children have exclusive control over their money deposited in the National Savings Bank. All accounts strictly private and confidential. Deposits can be sent by express. All deposits payable ON DEMAND, with interest due.

Especial advantages afforded to trustees, guardians and others, having in charge trust funds; also, to societies, lodges, divisions, associations, &c.

Open daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.
JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

### EXTRA DIVIDEND.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Canal-st., corner of Laight.

The Board of Trustees have THIS DAY declared the usual half yearly dividend of THREE (3) PER CENT.; also an extra dividend of ONE PER CENT. (being FOUR PER CENT. for the current six months,) to all depositors entitled thereto; payable on or after Jan. 21.

If the interest is not withdrawn it will be credited the account, and bear interest from Jan. 1, as an original deposit.

**ASSETS, $8,284,245 05.**

Money deposited on or before Jan. 20 will bear interest from Jan. 1.

JOHN McLEAN, President.
N. J. HAINES, } Vice-Presidents.
W. S. WHITLOCK, }
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1870.

### Broadway Savings Institution,

NO. 237 BROADWAY, entrance on Park-place.

Interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending Dec. 31, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum on all sums of $5 and upward, will be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 16, 1871.

FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Sec. PETER CUMMING, Acct.

INTEREST FROM THE FIRST OF EACH MONTH.

### CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,

No. 58 Bowery, corner of Canal-st., New-York.

Present rate of interest, SIX PER CENT. on all sums from $5 to $10,000.

Money deposited on or before Jan. 20 will bear interest from Jan. 1.

Interest calculated from the 1st of the month following the day of deposit, and is computed and paid, or credited, Jan. 1 and July 1, on the amount in bank on those days.

Bank open EVERY DAY from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on
MONDAYS and SATURDAYS
from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.
E. A. QUINTARD, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

### METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., opposite Cooper Institute.

THIRTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.

JANUARY, 1871. By direction of the Trustees of this Bank, the usual semi-annual interest, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, will be paid on all sums entitled thereto on and after THURSDAY, Jan. 12, or, if not withdrawn, will be added to the account and draw interest from Jan. 1.

DEPOSITS made on or before Jan. 20, will draw interest from Jan. 1.

SIX PER CENT. allowed on ALL SUMS of $5 and upward. One Dollar received.

ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

### THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.

Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1870.

INTEREST.—Semi-annual interest at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, on all sums from $1 to $5,000, will be paid on and after the THIRD MONDAY in January.

Interest will be added to accounts Jan. 1, and if not drawn bear interest as new deposits.

All deposits made on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 o'clock.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
WM. B. BIBBINS, Secretary.

### NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK,

Corner of 8th-av. and West 34th-st.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, on all sums from $5 to $5,000, will be paid on and after Jan. 16, 1871.

MONEY DEPOSITED on or before the 20th of January, will draw INTEREST from Jan. 1.

BANK open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

JOHN HOOPER, President.
JAMES O. BENNETT, Secretary.

**MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,** No. 283 Bowery, near Houston-st.—SIX per Cent. interest allowed on all sums, from $5 to $10,000. Deposits made on or before Jan. 21 draw interest from Jan. 1.

GERMAN SPOKEN.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS and WEDNESDAYS from 10 to 7.

ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

**INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS,** No. 20 Union-place, corner of East 15th-st.—Interest has been declared at the following rates per annum: Six per cent. on sums of $5, and not exceeding $1,000, and five per cent. on larger sums, and is credited and payable Jan. 16, 1871.

MOSES H. GRINNELL, President.
ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.

**NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK,** 8TH-av., corner of 14th-st.—SIX PER CENT. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1.

C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Sec. R. H. BULL, Pres.

## COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

**THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE** existing under the firm of F. D. COBB & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

F. D. COBB,
DANIEL COBB,
M. F. HAZEN,
CHARLES A. LAMBARD.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1870.

The undersigned have formed a copartnership for continuing the business at the same place, under the same firm name, F. D. COBB & CO.

F. D. COBB,
CHARLES A. LAMBARD.

NO. 19 BROAD-ST., New-York, Jan. 2, 1871.

The undersigned will continue the stock commission business at No. 19 Broad-st.

M. F. HAZEN.

JAN. 2, 1871.

**THE COPARTNERSHIP** HERETOFORE existing under the firm name of GRANT & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner will sign the firm name in liquidation.

R. S. GRANT,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1870. JOHN CHILD.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, under the firm name of GRANT & CO., and will transact a general banking and stock commission business, at No. 48 Wall-st., New-York.

R. SUYDAM GRANT,
GEO. ST. JOHN SHEFFIELD,
J. EDWARD SIMMONS.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1871.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN** THAT the firm of BUCKWELL & SPRING, commission merchants, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, John B. Spring retiring from the firm.

JOHN BUCKWELL,
JOHN B. SPRING.

Dated NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1871.

**THE MANUFACTURING** BUSINESS heretofore carried on at No. 148 Avenue D, under the firm name of AVERY & WITZELL, will be continued, on and after the 1st day of January, 1871, under the name of THOMAS AVERY, Practical Coppersmith, Brazier, &c.

**THE FIRM OF HAYWARD & COLEMAN** is dissolved.
SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 31, 1870.

## HARDWARE.

### COOPERS' TOOLS.

EMPORIUM FOR COOPERS' TOOLS AND TRUSS HOOPS, FOR DOMESTIC, CUBAN OR WEST INDIA TRADE, AT
CHARLES S. LITTLE'S HARDWARE-STORE,
NO. 59 FULTON-ST., NEW-YORK.
Catalogues presented on application.

### ICE TOOLS.

A complete assortment of PLOWS, CUTTERS, MARKERS, SAWS, HATCHETS, HOOKS, TONGS, &c., at
CHARLES S. LITTLE'S
Hardware-store,
No. 59 Fulton-st., New-York.
Catalogues presented on application.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

### FEMALES.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A NEAT young woman as nurse and seamstress; can cut and fit and operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; is a good nurse; has good City reference; no objection to a short distance in the country. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

**WANTED**—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, a situation as cook, in the City or country, where she could take her child, between 5 and 6 years old, with her; understands her business thoroughly; the best references given. Call at No. 538 Lexington-av., between 51st and 52d sts.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman as chamber-maid and seamstress. Can be seen at the residence of her late employer, No. 6 West 36th-st., from 11 to 1 o'clock on Tuesday and Wednesday.

**WANTED**—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT cook, a situation in a private family; thoroughly understands all kinds of cooking; best of reference; would like to go in the country. Call for two days at No. 337 East 23d-st.

**WANTED**—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as plain cook and assist in the washing and ironing; is a good baker of bread. Can be seen for two days at No. 359 East 19th-st., between 1st and 2nd avs.

**WANTED**—A COOK'S SITUATION, COUNTRY or City, by a Protestant woman; very respectable, and an excellent cook; meats, soups, pastry; excellent baker, &c.; good testimonials. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

**WANTED**—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as waitress; is competent to take the place of a man; none but first-class families need apply. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 426 4th-av., fancy-store, two doors from 29th-st.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl as nurse; can take entire charge of an infant from birth; no objection to growing children; best City reference. Call or address at No. 519 9th-av., corner 39th-st.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS, or chamber-maid and laundress, or fine washer; can do French fluting and do up fine muslin in the best manner; very respectable; good testimonials. Call at No. 335 5th-av.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT girl as chamber-maid and seamstress, or chamber-maid and waitress in a small family; can be seen until engaged, at her present employer's, No. 117 West 28th-st., between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

**WANTED**—AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 335 4TH-av., a large number of recommended servants, and all professed and other cooks, nurses, waitresses, chamber-maids, house-workers, young girls, &c., suited in good situations.

**WANTED**—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as first-class cook; is a good baker; will be found trustworthy; has first-class City references. Call at No. 156 West 20th-st., between 7 and 8 A. M., in the bakery.

**WANTED**—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A situation as seamstress; thoroughly understands dress-making and operating on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Call for two days at No. 341 West 41st-st.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as cook, washer and ironer in a private family, or to do general housework; good references. Call at No. 421 East 16th-st., third floor.

**WANTED**—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation to take charge of one or two children, or to do chamber-work and plain sewing; good references. Call for two days at 266 9th-av.

**WANTED**—BY AN EXPERIENCED SCOTCH woman, a situation as cook; understands her business in all its branches; no objections to the country; good City references. Call at No. 132 West 19th-st.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION IN A FIRST-class house by a professed cook; understands French, English and all the new styles of cooking; is a first-class housekeeper; is capable to take the entire charge; a good place more of an object than high wages; best City references from the first families. Apply at No. 228 East 25th-st., near 3d-av.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as cook; willing to assist in the washing and ironing; reliable and trustworthy; unexceptionable City references; no objection to the country. Call or address No. 133 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., for two days.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; unexceptionable City references. Call for two days at No. 145 West 39th-st.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT German girl for general house-work, or as cook, washer and ironer; is willing and obliging; best of City references. Call at No. 303 Bowery, entrance on 1st-st.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman to wait on a lady and sew, or wait on grown children and do light chamberwork; has good testimonials as to character and capability. Address or call two days at No. 45 West 17th-st.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl to do general house-work; is a good washer and ironer; reference. Inquire for two days top floor, front room, No. 336 East 59th-st., near 1st-av.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; best of City reference. Call at No. 111 West 16th-st., near 6th-av., in the rear, for two days.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION AS CHAMBER-maid and laundress; has good City reference. Call or address No. 325 East 34th-st.

**WANTED**—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, ladies', gentlemen's or family washing at her house, or will go out the first part of the week; reliable, competent and trustworthy; unexceptionable references. Call or address No. 344 West 36th-st., second floor, back room.

**WANTED**—BY A GOOD GERMAN WOMAN, a situation to do general house-work; is willing and obliging. Call at M. HILD'S, No. 127 Norfolk-st.

**AT BEDELL'S, NO. 340 4TH-AV.**—A large number of girls are wanted for first-class places in the City, cooks, laundresses, seamstresses, ladies' maids, &c.

**FAMILIES IN WANT** OF FIRST-CLASS German, French, Irish, and English help, can be suited immediately at No. 138 6th-av., near 10th-st.

### MALES.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a German married man; understands his business; green-houses, hot and cold graperies, fruits, vegetables and rustic work, flower stands, flower basket lounges, chairs; best references can be furnished for seven years from four places. Address HENRY TRIEDE, No. 14 Delancy-st., near Bowery, New-York.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A STEADY single man, of long experience, as coachman, or coachman and gardener in the City or country; can furnish first-class references; would be found trustworthy and obliging; can milk and be generally useful if required. Call or address J. M. K., No. 211 Hoyt-st., Brooklyn, for two days.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and plain gardener; can milk; is a careful driver in City; reliable, honest and temperate; refers to his present employer. Address E. F., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant married man as coachman and groom; no objections to the country; best City reference. Call or address D. D., harness-store, No. 25 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

**WANTED**—BY A YOUNG MAN NOT LONG in the country, a situation on a gentleman's place; understands the care of horses; can milk; will be found willing and obliging at anything. Address P. H., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

**WANTED**—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a Scotch Protestant; understands gardening thoroughly in all its various branches; is married; has unexceptionable reference. Address L. P., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS coachman and groom by a single Protestant Swiss man; perfectly understands the care and management of horses, &c.; good careful driver; best City reference. Address J. T., Box 204 *Times* Office.

**WANTED**—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY a respectable young man of long experience; will be found willing and obliging; first-class City reference from his last employer. Address A. B., No. 1,252 Broadway.

**WANTED**—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a first-class man, English Protestant; four years' reference in this City. Address W. G., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a sober, steady man; can milk; good recommendations from his last employer. Address No. 161 West 27th-st.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION AS GARDENER or coachman by a single man; is willing to make himself useful. Address M. C., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

**WANTED**—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITER, a place in a private family; has best possible City reference. Apply or address at 14 East 39th-st.

**WANTED**—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as coachman and groom; understands his business in the treatment and management of horses. Apply to his last employer, Mr. G. L. HYETT, No. 273 Canal-st.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class French waiter man; can speak English; has the best of City reference. Call or address G. D., No. 314 4th-av.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN a private family; is single; has long City reference. Address for two days No. 5 West 15th-st.

**TO BANKS, INSURANCE COMPANIES,** &c.—Wanted, employment by a middle-aged American man as night or day watchman, or surveyor, or any other employment where honesty and sobriety are required; undoubted testimonials. Address R. D. PRICE, Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

## HELP WANTED.

**WANTED**—A MAN OF INTEGRITY AND capacity, to take the general agency for the State of New-York, for one of the oldest Life Insurance Companies in the country. To the right man, the Company is prepared to offer a favorable contract, with a neat office in a good location. Address INTEGRITY, Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

**WANTED**—A FIRST-CLASS CHAMBER-maid and laundress, who can flute; best City references required. Call at No. 13 West 16th-st., before 12 o'clock.

**WANTED**—IN AN OFFICE, A SMART, ACTIVE boy, about 16 years old, who can write well. Apply by letter to Box No. 3,560 New-York Post-office.

**WANTED**—A COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS who can use Wheeler & Wilson machine. Apply at No. 21 West 32d-st.

**WANTED**—A PROTESTANT WOMAN TO cook, and to assist in washing and ironing; must be well recommended. Call at No. 212 East 18th-st.

**WANTED**—A GIRL TO DO HOUSE WORK in a small family. Apply at No. 776 Greenwich-st.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**BRUSHES** OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT No. 329 Pearl-st., Harpers' Building, N. Y. All articles at the lowest factory prices. J. K. HOPPER.

## BOARDING AND LODGING.

**A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY,** residing in East 18th-st., convenient to Clarendon, Gramercy, Westminster and Everett Hotels, would rent, without board, to a single gentleman, a front room, bedroom connecting, with modern conveniences. Those wishing first-class accommodations may address, with name, B., Box No. 153 *Times* Office.

**TO LET, FURNISHED**—TWO OR three rooms, on parlor floor, to one or more gentlemen; also, room on third floor; references exchanged. No. 45 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

**NO. 12 EAST 28TH-ST., BETWEEN** 5th and Madison avs., nicely-furnished rooms, with or without board, in a private family; house first-class, with all modern improvements.

**NO. 57 WEST 39TH-ST.**—AN ELEGANT suite of rooms, on second floor, to rent, with board; vacated by party leaving for California unexpectedly; references exchanged.

**FIFTH-AV.**—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED entire floor, en suite or singly, with board, in the first-class house No. 16 5th-av.; private table if desired; references exchanged.

**SECOND FLOOR**—SPACIOUS AND WELL furnished, with or without private table; everything strictly first-class; references exchanged. No. 53 West 33d-st.

**NO. 13 EAST 28TH-ST.**—ELEGANT rooms, with board, suitable for families or single gentlemen; house first-class; reference exchanged; French cooking.

**A SMALL FURNISHED ROOM,** WITH fire, with or without board. No. 72 Barrow-st.; terms reasonable.

**NO. 28 WEST 19TH-ST.**—HANDSOMELY-furnished room for a family or party of gentlemen; also single rooms; house and table first-class.

**A NICELY-FURNISHED ROOM FOR** one or two gentlemen; house and location very desirable; rent, $2 per week. No. 216 East 10th-st.

## BOARD WANTED.

**WANTED**—BY A GENTLEMAN AND TWO sons, (grown,) parlor, two bedrooms and bath-room, without board, between 14th and 35th sts., near 6th-av. or Broadway Railroad; private family preferred; rooms need not be fully furnished. Address CUTLER, with particulars, Box No. 105 *Times* Office.

## DRY GOODS.

### HOUSEHOLD LINEN DEPARTMENT

We are now offering some remarkably CHEAP GOODS in this department. The following are fully 25 PER CENT. UNDER THE USUAL PRICES:

1,000 DOZEN NAPKINS, FROM $1 TO $10 PER DOZEN.

2,500 TABLE-CLOTHS, FROM $1 50 TO $20 EACH.

500 PIECES "TOWELING," FROM 12½c. PER YARD UPWARD.

PILLOW-CASE LINENS AND SHEETINGS IN EVERY WIDTH.

Having just finished our SEMI-ANNUAL INVENTORY, any odd lots will be sold at nearly HALF PRICE.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.

### NEW SILKS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. WILL OPEN, MONDAY, JAN. 9, AN ELEGANT STOCK OF MEDIUM, RICH AND EXTRA QUALITY "TAFFETA DE LYON," FAILLE, IMPERIAL CORD AND GROS D'ECOSSE SILKS,

In all the newest colorings for

EVENING AND STREET COSTUMES.
BLACK DRAP DE FRANCE,
TAFFETA DE LYON,
FAILLES, TAFFETAS, &c., &c.

The above stock, just received, forming the largest and most complete selection in the City, (all new and fresh goods,) purchased greatly below their ACTUAL VALUE, will be offered at a SMALL ADVANCE ON THE IMPORTATION COST.

BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.

### R. H. MACY.

A fine assortment of
REAL LACE GOODS,
FRENCH AND SCOTCH EMBROIDERIES,
EMBROIDERED LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS,
HOSIERY AND SMALL WARES,
HOUSEKEEPING AND HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS, FANCY GOODS, BOOKS, &c.,
At Popular Prices.
14th-st. and 6th-av.

## PROPOSALS.

### WROUGHT AND CAST IRON WORK.

POST-OFFICE AND UNITED STATES COURT-HOUSE, NEW-YORK CITY,
OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT, Dec. 15, 1870.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Superintendent until 12 M., Jan. 15, 1871, for furnishing, delivering, fitting, and putting in place the cast and wrought iron work exhibited in plans, specifications and schedules now in this office, consisting of cast-iron columns, bed-plates, &c., and wrought-iron beams, girders, &c.

The work of the columns, iron beams and girders must be furnished, delivered, fitted, and put in place complete, within four months after date of written notice to commence the work, and the remainder as rapidly as required by the progress of the work, and as demanded by the Superintendent.

The contractors will be permitted the use of the derricks and engines in putting the work in place, without charge, but will be required to pay the time of the men employed in working them, who will be furnished by the Department when required.

Scaffolding to be furnished by the contractors.

Proposals will be made by the piece or by weight for the various castings and beams as provided for in the schedules.

The work will not be subdivided among different bidders, but will be considered in the aggregate.

Payments will be made monthly, deducting ten per cent. until the final completion of the contract.

All bids must be accompanied by a penal bond in the sum of $25,000, that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded him, the sufficiency of the security to be certified by the United States Judge, Clerk of the United States Court, or District-Attorney of the district where he resides.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if it be deemed for the interest of the Government to do so; and any bid that is not made on the printed form to be obtained in this office, and does not conform in every respect to the requirements of this advertisement, will not be considered; neither will any proposals be received from parties who are not themselves engaged in the manufacture of cast or wrought iron work, and who have not the necessary facilities for getting out the castings or rolled beams.

Proposals will be indorsed "Bids for Iron Work," and addressed to CALVIN T. HULBURD, Superintendent.

HEAD-QUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI, }
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, }
FORT LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Dec. 28, 1870. }

**SEALED PROPOSALS** WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 11 o'clock A. M., January thirty-first, (31st,) 1871, for the TRANSPORTATION OF MILITARY, INDIAN AND GOVERNMENT SUPPLIES, during the year commencing April first, (1st,) 1871, and ending March 31, 1872, on the following route:

ROUTE NO. TWO (2.)

From such points on the Kansas Pacific Railway as may, during the existence of the contract, be designated by the Chief Quartermaster of the Military Department of the Missouri, to any posts and places that may be designated by the forwarding officers or their agents, in the State of Kansas and Territory of Colorado, (either north or south of the said railway,) in the Territory of New-Mexico, and in such portions of the State of Texas and Indian Territory as lie north of the Red River and west of longitude 97°; also from any intermediate points on the routes above mentioned to the posts and places above mentioned.

Bidders will state the rate per one hundred (100) pounds per one hundred (100) miles at which they will transport the stores in each month of the year, beginning April first, (1st,) 1871.

The weight to be transported will not *exceed* 20,000,000 pounds.

Bidders will state their places of residence, *and each proposal must be accompanied by a deposit of* $3,000, (notes or certified check on some responsible banking-house or bank, payable to the order of the undersigned,) as a guarantee that in case an award is made to him, the bidder will accept it, and enter into contract with good and sufficient security, in accordance with the terms of this advertisement; said sum to be forfeited to the United States in case of failure by the party to whom the contract may be awarded to execute in due form such contract.

*The entire route must be bid for.* Bids will not be entertained for portions only of the route.

The right to reject any and all bids that may be offered is reserved.

The contractor must be in readiness for service by the first day of April, 1871, and must have a place of business or agency, at which he may be communicated with readily, at the starting points of the route.

Blank forms, showing the conditions of the contract to be entered into, must accompany and be a part of the proposals. These blanks, and the information mentioned below, can be had on application to this office, and to the Quartermasters at St. Louis, Mo., and Santa Fe, New-Mexico.

Blanks for proposals, and information as to requirements and qualifications of bidders, will be furnished on application.

*Bidders are requested to send for copy of form of contract, and information as to requirements, as they contain new provisions for the protection of the interests of the Government.*

By order of the Chief Quartermaster Military Division of the Missouri.

L. C. EASTON,
Deputy Quartermaster-General U. S. A.,
Chief Quartermaster Dept. of the Missouri.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, }
PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Dec. 29, 1870. }

**SEALED PROPOSALS, (FORM FURNISHED** by me,) in triplicate, will be received until 12 o'clock M. on MONDAY, Feb. 6, 1871, for building a Superintendent's Lodge of Stone, at the National Cemetery, near Yorktown, Va., according to plans and specifications which will be furnished from this office on application by those desiring to bid. Separate bids for building this Lodge of Brick are also invited, plans and specifications for which will also be furnished from this office on application.

Details and requirements furnished by the undersigned. A copy of the latter, with this advertisement, to be attached to each proposal offered.

HENRY C. HODGES,
Major and Quartermaster U. S. Army.

## STATIONERY.

**DIARIES FOR 1871.**—ALL SIZES, FROM 25 cents to $3. All kinds of blank books, stationery and printing at low prices. Orders solicited. FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 45 Maiden-lane, New-York.

## AMUSEMENTS.

### ITALIAN OPERA.

FOURTEENTH-ST. THEATRE.
ON TUESDAY, JAN. 10, ONLY NIGHT OF
UN BALLO IN MASCHERA.

Debut of the celebrated lyric prima donna from La Scala and San Carlo Opera-house,
Mme. CAROLINA VIVAROLI,
in her great role of AMELIA, with Signor LEFRANC in his great role of RICARDO.
Miss ROSELLI, Mme. DE GEBELE, REINA, BACELLI, LOCATELLI, and others.
Conductor..........................Signor NICOLAO

Prices as usual. Sale of seats at the theatre, at Schirmer's, Nos. 701, and 114 Broadway.

### THE CHARITY BALL.

The fifteenth annual ball for the benefit of the NURSERY, will take place under the usual management at the Academy of Music, on the evening of THURSDAY, 2d February.

### CHARITY BALL.

JAN. 10, 1871, AT THE NEW-YORK ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

In aid of the State Homœopathic Asylum for the Insane, under the auspices of 400 ladies and gentlemen of the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn. Tickets to be had of the managers and at the principal hotels.

Music by Grafulla and Lander's Bands.
Supper by Delmonico.

Private boxes may be had by applying to Dr. Geo. F. Foote, No. 6 West 32d-st., and at the Academy of Music. President, Mrs. J. J. ROOSEVELT.

Vice-Presidents, Mrs. Richard B. Connolly, Mrs. Ann S. Stephens, Mrs. E. B. Phelps, Mrs. Park Godwin, Mrs. James Brooks, Mrs. E. A. Raymond, Mrs. S. H. Wales, Mrs. D. T. Blodgett; Secretary, Mrs. Ralph Mead, Jr.; Treasurer, Mr. Henry Clews; Assistant Treasurer, Mrs. E. A. Raymond.

### AMERICAN CELEBRATION

OF THE UNITY OF ITALY,
AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
ON THURSDAY EVENING, JAN. 12,
At 8 o'clock.
Doors open at 7.

Major-Gen. DIX will preside. Addresses by H. W. BEECHER, W. C. BRYANT, Judge EMOTT, Dr. BELLOWS, and other distinguished speakers.

Music by Grafulla's Band.

Tickets, FREE OF CHARGE, may be had at the bookstores of Randolph, No. 770 Broadway; Carlton, corner of 5th-av. and 26th-st.; Methodist Book Concern, No. 805 Broadway; E. P. Dutton, No. 713 Broadway; Van Nostrand, No. 23 Murray-st.; and Christern, No. 77 University-place.

### MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

MISS ANNA E. DICKINSON
Will lecture under the auspices of the above Association at
STEINWAY HALL,
On TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 10, 1871,
AT 8 O'CLOCK.
SUBJECT: "MEN'S RIGHTS."

Tickets of admission, 50 cents; reserved seats, 50 cents extra. For sale on and after SATURDAY MORNING, at 8 o'clock, at E. B. Dutton & Co.'s Bookstore, No. 713 Broadway, and at the Library.

E. HASLER, Chairman Lecture Committee.

### NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY
AT 2½.
EVERY NIGHT AT 8.
WILLIAM DUTTON
IN GRACEFUL HORSEMANSHIP.
CINDERELLA.
LITTLE GLASS SLIPPER.
SIXTY LITTLE CHILDREN.
BAREBACK HORSEMANSHIP.
ACCOMPLISHED FEATS BY THE LEADING STARS OF THE ARENA.

### GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 11,
FOUR PRIME DONNE
IN THE SAME CAST.

**A GRAND PRIZE DISTRIBUTION** under the auspices of a committee composed of the following gentlemen: Hon. Henry Smith, Hon. Owen W. Brennan, Gen. Henry A. Barnum, John McB. Davidson, William R. Travers, Hon. Thomas C. Field, in aid of the Union Home and School for Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans, now under the management of Mrs. Judge Charles P. Daly, will take place at J. McB. Davidson's, No. 581 Broadway, as soon as the lists are filled, due notice of which will be given to the public.

200 PRIZES VALUED AT $8,000.
ONE THOUSAND TICKETS AT $10 EACH.

Among the prizes are 1 5-stone Diamond Ring, 1¼ karats; fine Diamond and Enamel Gold Hunting Lady's Watch, with 18-karat Geneva Leontine, in velvet casket; 1 Solitaire Diamond Ring, about 1¼ karat; $100 in Greenbacks; 1 Solitaire Diamond Pin, about 1¼ karat; fine Diamond and Enamel Gold Hunting Lady's Watch; 1-8 Diamond and Emerald Cluster Ring; Lady's Diamond and Enamel Gold Hunting Watch; 1 5-stone Diamond Ring, elaborately set; 1 Diamond and Enamel Lady's Gold Watch; 1 very fine 3-stone Diamond Ring; $100 in Greenbacks; 1 Diamond and Enamel Lady's Gold Watch; very brilliant Solitaire Diamond Ring; Diamond and Enamel Ladies' Watch; 1 Solitaire Diamond Ring; Ladies' Diamond and Emerald Gold Watch; 1 Solitaire Diamond Pin; 1 fine Enameled Watch, lady's size; 1 Enameled Gold Hunting Lady's Watch; 1 Diamond Ring; 50 fine Gold and Enameled Ladies' and Gents' Hunting Watches; Gold, Jet, Onyx, Carbuncle and Coral Sets; Pins and Ear-rings; Gold Chains for Ladies and Gents; Bracelets, Seal Rings, &c. These prizes are on exhibition at J. McB. Davidson's, No. 581 Broadway, where tickets can be had and full particulars given.

We earnestly hope our patriotic and liberal citizens will at once contribute to this most worthy charity.

J. McB. DAVIDSON, Treasurer.
HENRY SMITH, Chairman Committee.

### FOURTH WINTER EXHIBITION

ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
OPEN EVERY DAY AND EVENING.

## MUSICAL.

### A GREAT OFFER!!

HORACE WATERS, NO. 481 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Waters' and Chickering's, at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH, DURING THE HOLIDAYS, or will take from $4 to $20 monthly until paid; to let, and rent applied if purchased.

**UPRIGHT PIANOS.**—THE SMALLEST piano made; powerful tone, fine action; warranted to stand in tune better than the best square pianos. On view at STEEDMAN & HOLLYER'S, No. 55 West 16th-st., near 6th-av.

**A NEW KIND OF PARLOR ORGAN**—The most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made. Call and see or send for circulars.
HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway.

**A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS,** BEST makers, to rent or sell cheap for cash or on installments. Come and see them at M. M. MERRELL'S Wareroom, No. 8 Union-square (165 4th-av.)

## INSTRUCTION.

### MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

CLASSICAL, COMMERCIAL, ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN,
No. 40 Washington-square, (south.)
GEO. W. CLARKE, PH. D., PRINCIPAL.

Prepares boys of all ages for business or college on reasonable terms, and opens its twenty-eighth academic year Sept. 12. For references and particulars see circular, to be had at the Institute, which parents are invited to visit.

### ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

5TH-AV., CORNER 28TH-ST.

In the departments of ancient and modern languages, English and mathematics, reopens MONDAY, Sept. 12; the Primary department Sept. 19, and the gymnasium Oct. 3. School hours, 9¼ A. M. to 2¾ P. M.

**A GOOD HANDWRITING TAUGHT** in ten private lessons by OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH, the reputed penman of America. Book-keeping and business affairs day and evening. Ladies from 11 to 1 o'clock. Success guaranteed to all, old and young. College No. 40 East 14th-st., Union-square.

**DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,** No. 875 Broadway, open day and evening for practical instruction in business writing, book-keeping, arithmetic, &c. Three private desks vacant. Terms reasonable.

### LESPINASSE FORT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE.

(176TH-ST.)
FOR YOUNG LADIES.

French the language of the school. Thorough English, German and scientific courses. Circulars—Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Leroy's drug-store, No. 21 East 16th-st., and G. Lespinasse, No. 25 Pine-st.

### GARDNER INSTITUTE.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
NO. 620 FIFTH-AVENUE.
Rev. Dr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

Earnest Teaching. Common-sense Restraint.
**YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.**
BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 654 Yonkers, N. Y.

**THE UP-TOWN INSTITUTE,** NO. 859, 6TH-AV.—English branches, ancient and modern languages, and mathematics carefully taught; an earnest working school. Boys kindly but firmly dealt with; nine teachers employed. J. W. SCHERMERHORN and G. HAMILTON, Principals.

**ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE,** NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 15. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

**HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN,** N. Y.—A boarding and day school for young ladies and children. For circulars address Miss M. METCALF, Principal.

**IRVING INSTITUTE,** TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

**DREW LADIES' SEMINARY,** CARMEL, N. Y.—Spring session of 19 weeks begins Feb. 20. A safe and pleasant home; best educational advantages. Send for circular. Rev. GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

**MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL,** White Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

## TEACHERS.

**WANTED**—A COMPETENT TUTOR TO give lessons in English and the classics. Address No. 4 Dey-st., Room No. 2.

## AMUSEMENTS.

### BOOTH'S THEATRE.

THIS and EVERY EVENING,
EXCEPT SATURDAY,
Mr.
EDWIN BOOTH
will appear in Bulwer's historical play of
RICHELIEU,
which will be produced in a very superior manner, with the addition to the regular company of
MR. LAWRENCE BARRETT,
who has been specially engaged.

The dramatis personæ will comprise

Mr. LAWRENCE BARRETT.as...DE MAUPRAT
Mr. SHERIDAN..........as..........DE BARADAS
Mr. EDWIN BOOTH..as..........RICHELIEU
Mr. FENNO...............as...................JOSEPH
Mr. ANDERSON........as..................HUGUET
Mr. PITOU................as..............LOUIS XIII.
Mr. PATEMAN..........as...........DE BERINGHEN
Mr. HOWSON............as.................ORLEANS
Master SEYMOUR.......as................FRANCOIS
Miss PATEMAN..........as..JULIE DE MORTIMER
Miss LIVINGSTON......as...MARION DE LORME

FIRST MATINEE OF
RICHELIEU
On SATURDAY, Jan. 14, at 1½ o'clock.

SATURDAY EVENING, JAN. 14,
Robson's romantic drama of
LOVE AND LOYALTY,
With
MR. LAWRENCE BARRETT
As EDWARD MARSTON
(For the first time in New-York.)

Mr. E. W. SHERIDAN..as........LORD VERNEY
Mr. A. W. FENNO.......as..MASTER VERMONT
Mr. R. PATEMAN........as.Master WILDERPATE
Mr. A. PITOU.............as....................FENTON
Mr. N. DECKER..........as..................GAMWELL
Mr. HOWSON............as..................ANTHONY
Miss TERESA SELDEN.as.......................JULIET
(Her first appearance at this theatre.)
Miss PATEMAN..........as..................MARGARET

Both plays will be carefully presented with NEW SCENERY, by CHAS. WITHAM and MINARD LEWIS; COSTUMES by JOYCE; FURNITURE by DEUEL; MACHINERY by DUNNE and assistants; MUSIC by MOLLENHAUER.

Under the stage direction of
MR. D. W. WALLER.

Seats secured SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE at the theatre, or at its branch ticket-office, at Ditson & Co.'s music-store, No. 711 Broadway.

### ACADEMY OF MUSIC. BROOKLYN.

Lessee and Manager............Mr. EDWIN BOOTH
MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON
THIS EVENING
AS
RIP VAN WINKLE.
LAST THREE PERFORMANCES ON
WEDNESDAY, Jan. 11, FRIDAY, Jan. 13,
SATURDAY, Jan. 14,
with the company, costumes, &c., from
BOOTH'S THEATRE.

Box-sheet open. Seats secured at the Academy or at Bullman's, No. 114 Broadway, New-York.

### FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

Sole Lessee and Manager....Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY

"The comic sensation of 1870."—*Herald.*

EVERY NIGHT
UNTIL
FURTHER
NOTICE
THE AMUSING
LOCAL COMEDY,

"The audience first tittered, then chuckled, then broke into cachinnatory volleys, and finally abandoned itself to roars of laughter.—*Times.*

SARATOGA.
SARATOGA.
SARATOGA.
SARATOGA.
SARATOGA.

*⁎* SARATOGA MATINEE, SATURDAY at 1½.

### STEINWAY HALL.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 11, 1871.
Second Grand Concert of the
LAEMLEIN SISTERS,

The young California pianists, assisted by the following distinguished artists:

Mr. WENZEL KOPTA, Violinist.
Mr. E. GASTEL, Baritone.
Mr. CHAS. WERNER, Violoncellist.
Mr. L. FARBER, Violinist.
Mr. SCHWARTZ, Viola.
Conductor..............Mr. RICHARD ZECKNER

Concert begins at 8 o'clock; doors open at 7.
Tickets $1 each; to be had at Steinway Hall.

### DR. DOREMUS WILL LECTURE

AT CHELSEA PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
WEST 22D-ST., NEAR 9TH-AV.,
THURSDAY EVENING, JAN. 12, 8 O'CLOCK.
"WE ARE THE FIRST, AND NOT THE LAST, OF OUR RACE." ADMISSION, FIFTY CENTS.

### GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 11,
LES BRIGANDS,
WITH AN UNRIVALED CAST.

### ACADEMY OF DESIGN.

FOURTH WINTER EXHIBITION,

With the important addition of 150 superb paintings, collected in Europe during the past six months, by Mr. Henry W. Derby, and never before exhibited in this country.

OPEN EVERY DAY AND EVENING.

## STEAMBOATS.

### NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP CO.

NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.
NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA,
VIA SANDY HOOK AND LONG BRANCH.
WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.

The steamers MAGENTA, Capt. JOHN BROWN, and JESSE HOYT, Capt. JAMES SEELY, leave Pier No. 28 North River daily (Sundays excepted) as follows: MAGENTA 8 A. M., connecting at Sandy Hook with accommodation train for Philadelphia; JESSE HOYT 4 P. M., connecting with way-train for Tom's River. For Port Monmouth, Navesink, Middletown, Red Bank and Shrewsbury, connecting at Eatontown Junction with 8 A. M., and at Port Monmouth Pier with 4 P. M. boat. Philadelphia freight received at lowest rates up to 6 P. M. and forwarded with dispatch. Way freight to 4 P. M.

JAMES FISK, Jr., President.
M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director.

### NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP CO.

FOR BOSTON,
Via FALL RIVER, touching at NEWPORT.
DAILY, (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED,) AT 4 P. M.,
From Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
The splendid steamers

| NEWPORT, | OLD COLONY, |
|---|---|
| Com. A. G. SIMMONS, | Com. B. M. SIMMONS. |
| Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. | Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. |

FREIGHT RECEIVED UP TO 4 P. M.
JAMES FISK, JR., President.
M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director.

**FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS** on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads: fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon every day, (Sundays excepted.)

**FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.**—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

## BANKRUPT NOTICES.

**THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE**—THAT ON the 30th day of December A. D. 1870, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOSEPH RICHARDS KENDALL, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York and CHARLES G. KENDALL, of the town of Beaufort, in the County of Beaufort, and State of South Carolina, formerly copartners in the firm name of C. G. & J. R. Kendall, of Beaufort, South Carolina, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them or either of them, or for their use, or the use of either of them, and the transfer of any property by them or either of them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, and each of them to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, and the estate of each of them, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau-st., Room No. 3, in the City of New-York, before James F. Dwight, Esq., Register, on the 31st day of January A. D. 1871, at 12 o'clock M.

GEORGE H. SHARPE, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

**THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE**—THAT ON the 6th day of January, A. D. 1871, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOSEPH W. ROBB, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau-st., Room No. 3, New-York City, before James F. Dwight, Register, on the 7th day of February, A. D. 1871, at 12 o'clock M. GEO. H. SHARPE, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

**IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE** United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CHARLES E. BALLIERE, bankrupt.—To all whom it may concern: Notice is hereby given that a second general meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt will be held at the office of James F. Dwight, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy in charge of said case, No. 7 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, on the 7th day of February, 1871, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purposes named in the 27th section of the act of Congress entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States, approved March 2, 1867."—Dated Jan. 6, 1871. F. C. BOWMAN,
ja10-law2wTu* Assignee, &c., of Charles F. Balliere.

**IN BANKRUPTCY.**—DISTRICT OF NEW-Jersey, ss.—At Newark, the 7th day of January, A. D. 1871.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of MATTHEW R. DEY and CHARLES T. LAIRD, of the township of South Amboy, and JOHN W. DEY, of the township of South Brunswick, in the County of Middlesex and State of New-Jersey, within said district, and heretofore transacting business at South Amboy aforesaid, under the firm name of Dey, Laird & Co., who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of said district.

E. N. MILLER, Assignee, &c.,
ja10-law3wTu* No. 782 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

## INSURANCE.

### DECLARATION.

In conformity with a law of the State of New-York, passed the 25th day of June, 1853, entitled "An act to provide for the incorporation of Fire Insurance Companies," and the several acts amendatory thereof and supplemental thereto, we, the undersigned corporators, do hereby declare that we intend to form an incorporated company for the purpose of transacting the business of insurance, by making insurance on stores and all kind of buildings, and dwelling-houses, upon household furniture, vessels, boats, cargoes, freights, goods, merchandise and other property against loss or damage by fire; also upon vessels, boats, cargoes, goods, merchandise, freights and other property against loss and damage by all or any of the risks of lake, river, canal and inland navigation and transportation, to be styled the BREWERS' AND MALTSTERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, and located in the City of New-York.

Dated Dec. 8, 1870, at New-York.

David Jones, Henry Clausen, E. Beadleston, Frederick Schaefer, Thomas B. Tweddle, Anton Hupfel, John Kress, Peter Amerman, John H. Ballantine, James L. Phipps, John Schneider, Michael Kuntz, Charles Bischoff, Adolph Schalk, Thomas T. Read, James Flanagan, James M. Lewis.

United States Internal Revenue stamp, (5 cent,) canceled; time, Dec. 8, 1870.

d20-law4wTu

## AMUSEMENTS.

### WALLACK'S.

EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,
Mr. T. W. Robertson's new play of
WAR.

"THE MOUNTING OF THE PIECE IS FAULTLESS, AND THE SCENERY IS AN ARTISTIC TRIUMPH."—*Herald.*

Characters by Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. CHARLES FISHER, Mr. GEO. CLARKE, Miss MADELINE HENRIQUES, Miss HELEN TRACY, Miss FOWLER, Miss BLAISDELL and Miss McCORMACK and others.

ACT FIRST.
VILLA AND GARDEN AT SEVENOAKS—Kent.
BEFORE THE WEDDING.

"Laughing girls, a beautiful rural landscape, a joyful betrothal breakfast, and some ingenious appositions of comic characters pave the way excellently for the deeper tints that follow."—*Times.*

ACT SECOND.
RUINED CHURCH AND DEBRIS OF THE FIGHT ON THE FIELD OF WOERTH,
AFTER THE BATTLE.

"This is no mere dramatic tableau, but truth; and Mr. Wallack has arranged the details with his usual keen eye to picturesque effect. No histrionic scene in our memory has brought so vividly to mind as the stage of Wallack's in the second act of 'War,' Byron's famous passage in the third canto of 'Childe Harolde.'"—*Times.*

ACT THIRD.
VILLA AT SEVENOAKS.
THE LOST.

"The whole is an effective realistic transcript of actual life—an absolute reflex of the passing time. It evokes throughout the same kind of interest which the reader of the morning journal daily takes in telegraphic dispatches dated at or near the seat of the Franco-Prussian war. In fine, it has the interest of actuality."—*Herald.*

WAR
MATINEE
AT 1½ P. M.
SATURDAY, JAN. 14.

### WALLACK'S.

WAR
MATINEE.
WAR
MATINEE.
SATURDAY, JAN. 14,
At 1½ P. M.

### GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

Corner 23d-st. and 8th-av.
TUESDAY, JAN. 10,
BARBE BLEUE.

BOULOTTE..........................Mlle. AIMEE
BARBE BLEUE......................M. GAUSINS
WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY, JAN. 11 AND 13,
LES BRIGANDS,
With the following unequaled distribution:
FIORELLA, Act 1..................Mlle. LEA SILLY
FIORELLA, Act 2...........................Mlle. AIMEE
FIORELLA, Act 3...Mlle. CELINE MONTALAND
FRAGOLETTO..............Mlle. ELISE PERSINI
FOUR PRIME DONNE
IN THE SAME CAST.
THURSDAY AND SATURDAY MATINEE,
LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.
SATURDAY EVENING, JAN. 14,
Mlle. LEA SILLY
will make her first appearance as
BOULOTTE, in BARBE BLEUE.
In active rehearsal,
LA PERICHOLE.
THIRD NINTH REGIMENT BAND CONCERT,
SUNDAY EVENING, JAN. 15.

### NIBLO'S GARDEN.

EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE.
The GRAND DRAMATIC SENSATION of the AGE.
THE GORGEOUS SPECTACULAR PLAY OF
THE BLACK CROOK,
with ENTIRE NEW SCENERY and EFFECTS, and the LARGEST GRAND BALLET CORPS that ever appeared in America.
Doors open at 7½. Commence at 8.
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

### OLYMPIC THEATRE.

THE BEST ENTERTAINMENT
IN THE CITY.
MR. GEO. L. FOX'S POPULAR
PANTOMIME.
WEE WILLIE WINKIE.
EVERY EVENING.
WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY MATINEES at 2.
WEE WILLIE WINKIE, } GEO. L. FOX.
AFTERWARD CLOWN, }

**MARIE SEEBACH**—TUESDAY, JAN. 10.
At the STADT THEATRE.
GRAND DRAMATIC SEASON—TO-NIGHT,
JANE EYRE, THE ORPHAN OF LOWOOD.
SEEBACH.....Jane Eyre | VENETA....Sarah Reed

### LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.

Every EVENING at 8. SATURDAY Matinee at 2. The splendid new comedy KIND TO A FAULT, and the glorious burlesque of ALADDIN. Next SATURDAY, complimentary benefit to Miss Edwin.

### WOOD'S MUSEUM.

Every Evening and Saturday Matinee.
THE LAST GREAT SENSATION.
Farewell nights of the brilliant engagement of
THE LYDIA THOMPSON TROUPE.
MONDAY, Jan. 9, 1871,
First production of the entirely new burlesque entitled ST. GEORGE AND THE DRAGON.
MATINEE PERFORMANCE
TODAY AT 2 P. M.
JOHNNY THOMPSON
in ON HAND, or TRUE TO THE LAST.

### GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 11,
SILLY, AIMEE, MONTALAND, PERSINI,
IN LES BRIGANDS.

### THE FINEST COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS

Ever exhibited in this country now on view at the
ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
OPEN EVERY DAY AND EVENING.

**BROADWAY UNDER-GROUND RAILWAY,** 260 Broadway, corner Warren, open 10 to 5.

## LECTURES.

### JOHN G. SAXE

Will lecture on
"FRENCH FOLKS AT HOME,"
At Association Hall,
Corner 4th-av. and 23d-st.,
ON THURSDAY EVENING, JAN. 12.

Admission, 50 cents; reserved seats, 75 cents.
Tickets can be procured at Ditson's, No. 711 Broadway; Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Putnam's, under Association Hall.

**B. WATERHOUSE HAWKINS, F. L. S., F. G. S., &c.,** will deliver two illustrated lectures in the lecture-room of the Church of the Heavenly Rest, 5th-av., above 45th-st., on TUESDAY EVENINGS, Jan. 10 and 17, at 8 o'clock. Subject—*The Unity of Plan and Evidence of Design in the Animal Frame with Comparison and Contrast of Monkeys and Men.* Tickets for each lecture, $1.

## DANCING.

### A. DODWORTH'S

DANCING CLASSES

For ladies, gentlemen or children. Mornings, afternoons or evenings. Now receiving pupils. At No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st., or No. 681 5th-av. Send for a circular.

### DE GARMOS' DANCING ACADEMY,

No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st.
Classes for beginners constantly forming.
Classes in "The Boston" and "Redowa."

**MRS. HLASKO'S ACADEMY OF DANCING** FOR SMALL CHILDREN.
OLD LOCATION,
No. 64 West 34th-st.

**HLASKO'S ACADEMY** IN DANCING.—
OLD LOCATION,
No. 64 West 34th-st.

## RAILROADS.

### ERIE RAILWAY.

Trains leave depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st. as follows:

Through Express Trains leave Chambers-st. at 9 A. M., 11 A. M., 5:30 P. M., and 7 P. M., daily. Leave 23d-st. at 8:45 A. M., 10:45 A. M., and 5:15 and 6:45 P. M., daily. New and improved Drawing-room Coaches accompany the 9 A. M. train through to Buffalo, connecting at Hornellsville with magnificent Sleeping Coaches running through to Cleveland and Galion. Sleeping Coaches accompany the 11 A. M. train from Susquehanna to Buffalo; the 5:30 P. M. train from New-York to Buffalo, and the 7 P. M. train from New-York to Hornellsville, Buffalo and Cincinnati. An Emigrant Train leaves daily at 7:45 P. M.

For Port Jervis and Way, 4:30 P. M. (23d-st., 4:15 P. M.)

For Middletown and Way at 3:30 P. M. (23d-st. at 3:15 P. M.) and, Sundays only, 8:30 A. M. (23d-st., 8:15 A. M.)

For Otisville and Way at *7:30 A. M. (23d-st., *7:15 A. M.)

For Newburg and Way at 9 A. M., 3:30 and 4:30 P. M. (23d-st., 8:45 A. M., 3:15 and 4:15 P. M.)

For Suffern and Way, 5 and 6 P. M. (23d-st., 4:45 and 5:45 P. M.) Theatre Train, *11:30 P. M. (23d-st., *11:45 P. M.)

For Paterson and Way, from Twenty-third street Depot, at 6:45, 9:45 and 11:45 A. M.; *1:45, 3:45, 5:15 and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-street Depot at 6:45, 10 A. M.; 12 M.; *1:45, 4, 5:15 and 6:45 P. M.

For Hackensack and Hillsdale, from Twenty-third-street Depot, at 8:45 A. M., and 12:45, 3:45, ‡5:15, 5:45 and ‡6:45 P. M. From Chambers-street Depot, 9 A. M. and 1, 4, ‡5:15, 6 and ‡6:45 P. M.

For Piermont, Nyack, Tallmans, and Way, from Twenty-third-street Depot at 8:45 A. M.; 1:15, †3:15, 4:15, 5:15 and †6:15 P. M., and Saturdays only †11:45 P. M. From Chambers-street Depot at 9:30 A. M.; 1:30, †3:30, 4:15, †4:30, 5:15, and †6:30 P. M., and Saturdays only †12 midnight.

Tickets for passage and for apartments in Drawing-room and Sleeping Coaches can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241, 529, and 957 Broadway; No. 205 Chambers-st.; No. 38 Greenwich-st.; corner 125th-street and 3d-av., Harlem; No. 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., New-York; No. 3 Exchange-place, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City, and of the agents at the principal hotels.

L. D. RUCKER, WM. R. BARR,
General Superintendent. Gen'l Pass'r Ag't.
DEC. 22, 1870.

* Daily. ‡ For Hackensack only. † For Piermont and Nyack only.

### NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Trains leave 30th-st. as follows:

8:00 A. M., Chicago express, drawing-room cars attached.
10:00 A. M., Special drawing-room car express for Chicago. No accommodation for way passengers except in drawing-room cars.
10:40 A. M., Northern and Western express, drawing-room cars attached.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.
6:00 P. M., First Pacific express, with sleeping-cars through to Watertown, Syracuse and Canandaigua (daily.)
8:00 P. M., Second Pacific express, with sleeping-cars attached, for Rochester and Buffalo, also for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads, for St. Louis via Toledo, and Louisville via Indianapolis. This train will leave at 6 P. M. on Sundays.
11:00 P. M., Night express, sleeping-cars attached.
7:00 A. M. and 2 and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.
9:00 A. M. 4:15 and 6:40 P. M., Peekskill trains.
5:30 and 6:10 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:40, 7:30, 9:10 and 10:15 A. M., 12 M., 1:30, 3, 4:25, 5:10, 8:10 and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.
9:00 A. M., Sunday train for Poughkeepsie.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1870.

# FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

## THIRD SESSION.

**SENATE....Washington, Monday, Jan. 9.**

### MEMORIALS AND PETITIONS.

Numerous memorials were presented from residents of the South for relief from political disabilities, and by Mr. Conkling, of New-York, from the New-York Chamber of Commerce, upon the importance of laying a submarine cable from our Western coast to Asia, and of providing against a monopoly in that regard; also, from citizens of Baltimore, protesting against the injustice of the appropriations of public money for sectarian purposes, and asking for an amendment to the Constitution prohibiting the appropriation of money raised by taxation for any religious object.

Mr. Fenton, of New-York, presented a petition of bakers, soda-water manufacturers and grocerymen of the City of New-York, praying for the enactment of a law for the redemption of the copper coin of the United States. He also introduced a bill to carry out the prayer of the petitioners.

### BILLS INTRODUCED.

Bills were also introduced and referred to the appropriate committees, as follows:

By Mr. Ramsey, of Minnesota, for ocean steam-ship service from the head of Puget Sound to the Sandwich Islands.

By Mr. Warner, of Alabama, for the appointment of an additional Judge for the District Court of Alabama.

By Mr. Ramsey, of Minnesota, appropriating $250,000 for the construction and completion of the harbor of Duluth, Minn. Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

### BILLS REPORTED.

Mr. Thurman, of Ohio, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported the bill in relation to the competency of witnesses in United States Courts, with an amendment restricting its provisions to criminal cases.

Mr. Howell, of Iowa, from the Committee on Pensions, reported adversely, and the Senate postponed indefinitely, the House bill passed June 8, 1870, providing for the payment to persons permanently disabled, of arrears of pension from June 4, 1866, to the date of their respective disabilities, at the rate of $25 a month.

The following bills were reported adversely from the Judiciary Committee:

To regulate appeals from United States District Courts in certain cases of admiralty jurisdiction.

To amend the Judiciary act of 1803, in regard to appeals.

To provide that elections for Presidential electors and members of Congress shall be by ballot.

### MR. SCHENCK—EXTRA ALLOWANCE.

The House joint resolution, appropriating $2,500 a year for an amanuensis to Minister Schenck, was passed.

### CORRESPONDENCE WITH MR. MOTLEY.

The Vice-President laid before the Senate a message from the President, in response to a Senate resolution, transmitting a report of the Secretary of State, covering the correspondence between Mr. Motley and the State Department. [The correspondence will be found elsewhere.] On motion of Mr. Morton, it was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

### CLAIMS OF STATES.

Thursday next was fixed for the consideration of the bill to reimburse States for moneys advanced during the rebellion.

### REVISION OF THE MINT LAWS.

The Senate then took up as the business of the morning hour Mr. Sherman's bill revising the laws relative to the mints, assay offices and coinage of the United States.

The bill makes the mint of the United States a bureau of the Treasury, to be under the control of a director, to be appointed for five years by the President, and consolidates the laws on the subject, and prescribes the regulations for assaying and coinage, including the duties of the assayers, melters, refiners and coiners, and the standards for gold and silver and copper coinage.

The amendment, as reported by the Finance Committee, continuing the coinage charge on bullion, was debated upon the propriety of its total abolition.

A motion to that effect by Mr. Cole, of California, was opposed by Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, as decreasing the revenue, and because of the increased expense to the Government in assuming the entire cost of making gold coin.

Messrs. Cole, of California, Corbett, of Oregon, Williams, of Oregon, and Stewart, of Nevada, believed the people were more directly affected by the charge, and supported Mr. Cole's motion mainly because the repeal of the charge would enhance the value of bullion, by promoting its conversion into coin and tending to retain the volume of coin in the United States, in lieu of its exportation as bullion, the latter consideration being urged as facilitating the resumption of specie payments.

Mr. Casserly, of California, regarded the coinage charge as a tax upon one of the great staples of the country, the effect of which was to increase the already large quantities of bullion now annually exported from California to Europe.

Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, objected to the repeal, as inappropriate in a mere codification of mint laws.

Mr. Nye, of Nevada, protested against coinage charge, as a tax upon gold producers.

Then Mr. Cole's motion was withdrawn, when the Senate Committee's amendment was adopted by 26 to 22. The effect of this is to continue the coinage charge at the rate of three-tenths, instead of one-half of one per centum, as heretofore.

Without disposing of the bill, the Senate, at 4 o'clock, went into an Executive Session, and soon after adjourned.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

### BILLS INTRODUCED.

A large number of new bills were introduced, of which the following are the most important:

By Mr. Duke, of Virginia—To supply universities and colleges with copies of all Congressional documents.

By Mr. Cobb, of Wisconsin—To promote the utility of the Congressional Library.

By Mr. Arnell, of Tennessee—To set apart all monies arising from the sale of public lands, for five years, to the common schools of the South.

By Mr. Williams, of Indiana—Granting right of way for a railroad from the Central Pacific Railroad, in Utah, to Walla Walla, in Oregon.

By Mr. Sawyer, of Wisconsin—Extending the benefits of the military asylum to the volunteers of 1812. Also, to provide a building for a post-office, &c., at Oshkosh, Wis.

By Mr. Wilson, of Minnesota—To enable soldiers, sailors and marines to pre-empt lands at the minimum price on the alternate reserved sections of railroad grant lands; also to provide for the construction and completion of the harbor of Duluth, Minnesota.

By Mr. Orth, of Indiana—Granting bounty to sailors for the destruction of the enemy's property.

By Mr. Kellogg, of Connecticut—For the improvement of Housatonic River, Connecticut; also relative to the extension of patents.

By Mr. Jenckes, of Rhode Island—To regulate the manner of making appointments in the civil service.

By Mr. Churchill, of New-York—To amend the act of May 31, 1870, to enforce the rights of citizens to vote in the several States.

### RESOLUTIONS OFFERED.

Mr. Porter, of Virginia, offered a resolution calling for information as to persons arrested in Virginia since Jan. 1, 1868, for violation of the Internal Revenue laws by revenue officers in Virginia, and the moieties obtained by them since April 1, 1869. Adopted.

Mr. Sargent, of California, offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for information as to whether any United States bonds have been or are to be issued by his order to any Indian tribes, under the provisions of any existing treaty. He remarked that the Attorney-General had filed an opinion in favor of the delivery of $250,000 in bonds to the Choctaw Indians without authority of Congress. The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Sargent also offered a resolution declaring that the Executive has no authority to issue United States bonds or to pay interest or principal thereon without appropriate legislation by Congress. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Banks gave notice that he would, at the earliest opportunity, move to rescind the resolution adopted today, referring to a Select Committee all petitions and propositions on the subject of ocean telegraph cables.

### THE INCOME TAX.

Mr. Kellogg, of Connecticut, offered a resolution requesting the Committee of Ways and Means to report a bill for the repeal of the income tax. Adopted.

### OCEAN CABLE BILLS.

Mr. Starkweather, of Connecticut, by unanimous consent, offered a resolution referring all bills, resolutions, petitions and papers, now before Congress or any Committee of either House, on the subject of Ocean Telegraph Cables, to a joint Committee of five members of the Senate and eight of the House, with power to send for persons and papers, and to report at any time. Adopted.

Subsequently Mr. Wood, of New-York, asked to have the resolution read, remarking that it had not been understood. He said it was an attempt to take it from the Committee of Foreign Affairs, and had been reported on by it.

The Speaker remarked that the resolution had been read and acted on deliberately, and that it could not be reconsidered.

Mr. Myers, of Pennsylvania, inquired whether a resolution could not be adopted annulling the one just adopted?

The Speaker replied in the affirmative.

### MILITARY AND POSTAL RAILWAY.

Mr. Kelsey, of New-York, introduced and moved to put on its passage a bill to authorize the building of a military and postal railway between Washington and New-York. He stated that it was the same bill in substance as that which was on the Speaker's table since the last session. He introduced it at the request of Mr. Ingersoll, its author, on the call of the State of New-York for bills, as the call would not extend today to the State of Illinois. During the reading of the bill the morning hour expired, and it went over until next Monday.

### SAN DOMINGO.

Mr. Orth, of Indiana, moved to suspend the rules, take from the Speaker's table and pass the Senate joint resolution authorizing the appointment of commissioners in relation to the annexation of Dominica. He remarked that the Committee on Foreign Affairs had, this morning, by a majority vote, agreed to that joint resolution.

Mr. Wood, of New-York, made a point of order as to whether that motion could be made.

The Speaker overruled the point of order, and decided the motion to be in order.

Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, asked if he could present at this time the petition of some forty Boston merchants in favor of annexation.

Mr. Cox, of New-York, objected.

Mr. Brooks, of New-York, desired to offer an amendment giving the appointment of the Commissioners to the Speaker of the House and the President of the Senate.

Mr. Orth asked Mr. Brooks whether with that amendment he would vote for the joint resolution.

Mr. Brooks replied that he would.

The Speaker remarked that discussion was not in order except by unanimous consent.

Mr. Bingham, of Ohio, objected.

Mr. Brooks remarked that the President had been charged with malfeasance in regard to this matter, and that it was but just and right if the commissioners were to be appointed that the appointment should come from Congress.

Mr. Garfield, of Ohio, inquired whether the motion was in such a shape as would permit amendments to be offered to the resolution?

The Speaker replied that it was not. The motion was to suspend the rules and pass the resolution.

Mr. Garfield hoped that the motion would not be persisted in.

Mr. Cox, of New-York, desired to have the title amended, so as to make it read: "Joint resolution to foster private speculation."

Mr. Orth said that, at the suggestion of friends, he would modify his motion, and make it simply to take the Senate joint resolution from the Speaker's table.

(Several Republican members—"that is right!")

The motion, as modified, was rejected—yeas 121, nays 63—two-thirds not voting in the affirmative.

Mr. Orth then rose to report from the Committee on Foreign Affairs an original joint resolution on the same subject.

Mr. Eldridge, of Wisconsin, asked by what right the report was made.

The Speaker replied that the House had given the Committee on Foreign Affairs the right to report on the subject, on five days' notice being given, and that that notice had been given last Wednesday.

Mr. Wood, of New-York, made the point of order—first, that the notice had not been authorized by the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and, second, that five legislation days had not intervened.

Both points were overruled by the Speaker.

Mr. Orth said that he had been instructed by the Committee on Foreign Affairs to report back the resolution originally offered by Mr. Banks, of Massachusetts, with a substitute, which was in the exact language of the resolution passed by the Senate. It had been his purpose not to yield to any amendment, but he was compelled to make one exception in favor of a member of the Committee, (Mr. Ambler, of Ohio,) who had an amendment to offer.

Mr. Wood, of New-York, remarked that the minority of the Committee was not treated with the respect to which it was entitled, as he understood in the Committee that he should have the opportunity of offering amendments in the House.

Mr. Orth denied that there was any such understanding.

Mr. Ambler offered his amendment, which was to add to the third section of the joint resolution the following words:

"Provided that nothing in this resolution contained shall be held, understood or construed as committing Congress to the policy of annexing the territory of said Republic of Dominica."

Several Republican members—"That is right."

Mr. Holman, of Indiana, moved to lay the joint resolution on the table.

Mr. Cox, of New-York, moved to adjourn, and Mr. Eldridge, of Wisconsin, moved to adjourn until Wednesday next.

Mr. Brooks, of New-York, remarked that these dilatory motions were made because no debate was allowed.

After some time was passed in taking the votes on the dilatory motions, Mr. Orth renewed his original motion to suspend the rules to take from the Speaker's table and pass the Senate joint resolution.

Mr. Farnsworth, of Illinois, suggested whether it would not be as well to give an opportunity for debate.

Mr. Bingham, of Ohio, objected to any discussion.

Mr. Cox, of New-York, renewed the motion to adjourn. Negatived.

The vote was then taken on Mr. Orth's motion to suspend the rules and take from the Speaker's table and pass the Senate joint resolution. It was rejected—yeas, 113; nays, 67—two-thirds not voting in the affirmative. Mr. Orth then moved to suspend the rules and to take the resolution from the Speaker's table, intimating that he would allow Mr. Ambler to offer his amendment to it, and would allow it to remain open for debate until 2 o'clock to-morrow.

Mr. Dawes, of Massachusetts, made a remark as to the necessity of taking up and passing some of the appropriation bills.

Mr. Brooks, of New-York, remarked that there were millions of dollars involved in the San Domingo resolution.

Mr. Cox, of New-York, suggested that Mr. Dawes should have interposed his objections at an earlier stage.

The rules were suspended and the joint resolution taken up for consideration—yeas, 127; nays, 58.

Mr. Ambler, of Ohio, then moved his amendment.

Mr. Orth offered to the Democratic side of the House that the vote on the resolution shall be taken at 2 o'clock to-morrow.

Mr. Wood said that, so far as he was personally concerned, he had no desire to interpose any further objection. He merely desired an opportunity for discussion.

Objection was made by several members.

Mr. Orth moved to suspend the rules and to fix 2 o'clock to-morrow for taking the vote on the resolution and pending amendments. The motion was agreed to.

Mr. Wood then proceeded to address the House against the joint resolution. He said, I am opposed to the passage of the resolution, because, first, by the terms of the resolution, this duty cannot be performed intelligently by any competent commission who are to serve without compensation, as proposed. It provides that twenty-nine separate and distinct subjects shall be investigated and reported upon. These comprise science, philosophy and politics, including all the branches and elements of each. Men qualified for such a duty will require sufficient time and ample pay. If the Government will not give these directly, it is to be reasonably supposed that compensation will be obtained in some other way and from some other source. Second, because it provides that the Commission shall be appointed by the President without the consent of the Senate. The history of the attempt to annex Dominica proves that the present Executive is too warm a partisan of this measure to be entrusted with the exclusive privilege of exercising such authority. It is not unreasonable to suppose that none but parties friendly to his views would be chosen for the duty. Third, because by the concluding paragraph of the first section the Commissioners are directly required to report information looking to the future incorporation of the Dominican Republic into the United States as one of its territories, which implies that they shall present views in that direction, and that this is the sole object of the creation of the Commission. Fourthly, the acquisition of Dominica as one of the territories of the United States by joint resolution, as proposed by the President, is of doubtful constitutionality. Foreign soil cannot be acquired except by treaty ratified by the Senate, two-thirds thereof being required. Fifth—The annexation of Dominica either as a State or Territory is undeniable. Its population is of the most degraded character, being mostly composed of a race whose blood is two-thirds native African and one-third Spanish creole, a compound incapable of civilization, or of appreciating our institutions. Sixth—The annexation is objectionable, also, inasmuch as it comprises, but a portion of the island of San Domingo, and but the less populous and least desirable portion of that island. Seventh—The Republic of Hayti possesses the best part of the Island of St. Domingo. She is a nation with which we are at peace, and with which we have treaties of amity and commerce. She remonstrates against this scheme of annexation as an invasion of her rights, and declares that she will resent it to the extent of her ability as a wrong done to her independence and the integrity of her soil. Thus we may be involved in an unpleasant if not a bloody controversy, and with a friendly people, who were originally all Americans, and who, though feeble in military powers, will, by their resistance to what they deem a wrong, render us contemptible in the eyes of the world as a nation who bullies the weak in order to obtain territorial extension by force of superior power. Eighth—But if these objections are not sufficient and the acquisition of Dominica is desirable, the way in which it is proposed to be effected is not honorable or consistent with our institutions and Constitution, because that country is now in a state of revolution, and the people have not consented to the transfer. The revenues have been pledged for the payment of loans obtained in Europe, and the country which loans must be satisfied before the valuable resources of Dominica can inure to the advantage of the United States. These obligations, together with the existing debt and liabilities, will impose upon us the duty of the assumption and payment of over $10,000,000, and to that extent become a further tax upon the people of this country. The Government of Dominica has already granted extensive franchises and privileges to private citizens, most of whom are American capitalists, schemers, and politicians, and who will continue in possession of these grants, to the exclusion of other American citizens, after the acquisition shall have been accomplished. Thus, the treasure, blood and shame which this measure will cost us will inure to the benefit of a few and the injury of the many. Ninth—Because, in addition to these grants to American citizens, large concessions have been made to English subjects, which the United States would be obliged to respect or to hazard a controversy as to them between the two Governments. Among these commissions are loans and claims for loss and injuries sustained by a transfer of the principal mineral districts, including the ownership of the copper hills of San Christabel, charters for railroads, banking institutions and steam-ship lines, with a subsidy, all of which, under the laws of nations, must be regarded. Tenth—But aside from these objections, Baez, the present President of Dominica, has no authority to dispose of his country. That Republic has a Constitution, which is its fundamental law, as much as our Constitution is the supreme law of the United States. Article 7 of that Constitution provides as follows:

"The territory of the Republic is inalienable. No person or authority can transfer the whole or any part of it to any other Power."

No amendment making void this provision has been adopted, nor has any legal or valid consent of the people been obtained to the proposed transfer. The consent of Baez to the transfer is the *dernier ressort* of a ruined tyrant, who, unable to continue political control of his country, parts with it for a moneyed consideration.

Eleventh—Because this is no time for the United States to enlarge its territorial area, at so fearful a cost. We have as yet, untilled and unproductive, hundreds of millions of the finest agricultural and mineral lands in the world, with the largest sea-coast of any nation, and a debt of taxation larger in volume and heavier in burden than we can now readily and easily bear.

Before assuming new obligations let us by wise legislation and cautious policy reduce those existing already, and develop resources which are at hand and undisputedly ours.

At the conclusion of Mr. Wood's remarks a proposition was made and agreed to, that the speeches to-morrow on the San Domingo matter be limited to ten minutes each.

The Speaker presented a communication from the President sending the information called for by a resolution in regard to the Republic of Dominica. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Eldridge asked to have it read.

The Speaker remarked that the reading would occupy a couple of days.

Mr. Eldridge suggested the question whether it would take as long to read it as to annex the Republic.

The House at 5 o'clock adjourned.

# THE LOST STEAMER.

### Terrible Situation of the Officers and Crew of the Saginaw—Shipwrecked on a Barren Island—Short of Provisions and Short of Water—Their Probable Fate.

The possibility of the loss of the United States steamer *Saginaw*, on the coral reefs of the Pacific Ocean, the news of which event was given to the public yesterday, was suggested in the Times several days ago. While on her voyage from Honolulu to the Midway Islands, where she was to have concluded certain preliminary surveys of a newly-discovered harbor in the group, she went ashore on the French frigate, or Pecan Island, as it is more recently called, lying in her track. This dangerous island is situated in latitude 28° 40′ north, and longitude 67° west, in a west-by-north half-north direction from Honolulu, about 500 miles distant, and about half way between the Sandwich and the Midway Islands. Its summit is only twenty feet above the level of the sea and perfectly bare. No fresh water is to be found upon it, and herein lies the danger to be apprehended to the officers and crew. A small quantity of provisions appears to have been got ashore from the wreck through the fearful surf and breakers during the sixteen days elapsing between the going ashore and the breaking up of the *Saginaw*. The unfortunate people of the ship were at once placed upon quarter rations, and every precaution taken to eke out the scanty stores until relief should reach them. Naval officers do not so much fear the loss of the castaways by starvation as through thirst. The *Saginaw*, as is customary in steamers, carried her fresh water in wrought-iron tanks, not readily moved or handled in small boats under the circumstances surrounding the ship, and there are usually no barrels or casks on such vessels in which any great quantity of water may be stored to carry ashore. The supply of water must then have been very scanty, and unless, as is very improbable, fresh-water springs or wells were discovered, or a fall of rain took place, the poor fellows must have been put on a very short allowance of water—a deprivation of the most painful and exhausting character. Before the little schooner *Kona Packet* or the feeble steamer *Kilanea*, dispatched from Honolulu, could have reached the sufferers, they would have been on short rations of food and water for more than sixty-five days, if they had not entirely consumed their stock. The length of time consumed by the Captain's gig in making 500 miles—a voyage protracted greatly beyond the time that was reasonably expected, in consequence of head winds and unfavorable seas, added to the growing exhaustion and weakness of the gallant crew—must have occasioned great disappointment to the wrecked crew, who looked for certain relief, and possibly served out supplies more liberally on that account. Commander Sicard, who is a resident of Utica, in this State, is an officer of great energy and resources, of undoubted pluck and forethought, and under his charge it is not doubted that everything has been done that skill and wisdom could suggest, to make the situation of his ship's company as comfortable and safe as possible under the trying circumstances. He has been undoubtedly aided by a gallant corps of officers, and obeyed by his men as faithfully as if they were on the deck of the *Saginaw* floating securely in a home port. It is certain that all hands will suffer terribly before rescued, but it is hoped that by a judicious distribution of provisions and water, the lives of all will be saved until ample supplies and succor reach them. The fact, however, cannot be disguised that the safety of the poor shipwrecked men depends greatly on the supply of fresh water, which is undoubtedly very small.

It may be remarked in this connection, that as the island lies in the centre of the great Pacific whale-fishery ground, it is not impossible that some whaling vessel cruising in the vicinity has discovered the shipwrecked party and extended relief. But this chance is very small and not to be depended upon. The relief probably must come from Honolulu.

### Fires in Williamsburg.

Three fires occurred in Williamsburg yesterday. At 8 A. M., Oleophene Oil-works, Greenpoint, took fire from a leaky still, and were damaged $2,000; no insurance.

At 10½ A. M., a frame building, owned by John Frey, No. 66 Scholes-street, was damaged $1,000; insured for $2,000, in the Kings County Insurance Company. The tenants, A. Werner, Thomas Diegler, J. Bell and Mrs. Noll, sustained losses on their furniture of about $100 each; no insurance. The fire was the result of accident.

At 5 P. M., a kerosene lamp exploded in the apartments of Benjamin Hunt, No. 469 Grand-street, and set fire to the building, but the flames were extinguished with slight loss. The inmates escaped personal injury.

# LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

## NEW-YORK.

The Jerome Hopkins Orpheonist Free Choral Schools and Society's third concert for the fund, and second annual hop, on Saturday night, was a very enjoyable affair, at Apollo Hall. The evening was ushered in by a short concert, in which Miss Emily Boughton, Messrs. Marache and Lemberg appeared, and during which Mr. Hopkins played two of his most brilliant piano compositions, "The Wind Demon" and "Saltorello." [Afterward,] Eben's grand orchestra led the dancing, which was kept up until midnight in a spirited and enthusiastic manner. As one looked upon the dazzling and beautiful scene, it was difficult to realize that the majority of the young men and ladies present were members of music schools, free and open to all, and yet are not supported either by the City or the church. The entire entertainment, like all given by Mr. Jerome Hopkins, was *sui generis*.

At an election of the Fourth Assembly District German Republican Association, held last night at No. 221 East Broadway, seventy-five votes were cast and the following officers elected: President, Carl Schwedler; First Vice-President, L. Illsen; Second Vice-President, H. Asch; Recording Secretary, Aug. Schaffel; Corresponding Secretary, Emil Haas; Treasurer, H. Bremer, Sr. Delegates to the German Republican Central Committee, C. Schwedler, Aug. Schaffel, L. Illsen, H. Asch, Henry Bremer, Sr.

The Central Park meteorological report for last week sets forth the following facts and figures: Barometer—Mean, 29.987 inches; maximum, at 9 P. M., Jan. 4, 30.264 inches; minimum, at 2 P. M., Jan. 6, 29.732 inches; range, .532 inch. Thermometer—Mean, 33.5°; maximum, at 3 A. M., Jan. 6, 47.7°; minimum, at 7 A. M., Jan. 4, 19.5°; range, 28.2°. Jan. 6, rain from 9½ A. M. to 2 P. M.—amount of water, .11 inch. Distance traveled by the wind during the week, 1,512 miles.

Louis Fiegler, said to be a well-known sneak-thief, was arrested at No. 19 Chrystie-street, last evening, for having stolen an overcoat valued at $120, the property of William H. Schofield, from the Grand Central Hotel. The coat was found in possession of the accused, besides a number of pawn-tickets for coats which are supposed to have been stolen. Fiegler was locked up at the Eldridge-street Police Station.

Shortly before 7 o'clock last evening, a frame shanty, in Eleventh-avenue, between Sixty-fourth and Sixty-fifth streets, owned and occupied by James Hogan, was totally destroyed by fire; loss, $250; no insurance. The shanty of George Smedick, adjoining, was damaged to the extent of $150; no insurance. The fire is supposed to be of incendiary origin.

Thos. O'Connor, a messenger employed at the Astor House, while getting off the front platform of car No. 9, of the Broadway line, at Union-square, fell and was badly injured. The injured man was taken to Bellevue Hospital, and James Grimes, the driver of the car, was arrested by Officer Reid, of the Eighth Precinct.

An election was held, last evening, at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, corner of Twenty-third-street and Fourth-avenue, to fill up the vacancies in the Board of Directors. The following gentlemen were chosen: Morris K. Jesup, L. Bolton Bangs, James Stokes, Jr., and James A. Bennett.

Wm. Thompson, the witness in the Jenny Dunn murder case, who was pardoned out of State Prison in order to give evidence in that trial, was yesterday fully committed for trial in default of $2,000 bail, for stealing $50 worth of gold chains from the store of Wm. Fuller, at No. 25 John-street.

The liquor-store of Santos & Gibnay, corner of Third-avenue and One Hundred and Forty-second-street, Mott Haven, was entered by burglars late on Sunday night or early yesterday morning, and robbed of meerschaum pipes and other articles valued at $175. The robbers effected an entrance by forcing open a rear window with a jimmy.

Capt. Wm. Hatton, commanding the ship *James Foster, Jr.*, of the Black Ball line, who has been missing since the day following the Americus Club Ball, made his appearance yesterday, safe and sound, on board of his ship. He gave no explanation of his mysterious absence.

The New-York Allgemeine Saengerbund is making arrangements for a concert, for the benefit of the family of its deceased President, Mr. Bernard Hund, which is to come off on the 5th of February, at the Germania Assembly Rooms.

Miss Anna E. Dickinson is to lecture to-night, at Steinway Hall, before the Mercantile Library Association. "Men's Rights" will receive her attention on this occasion—a subject which she has hitherto somewhat neglected.

The stables of Clemens Runcle, at Bordentown, were burned on Sunday. The buildings were filled with hay, which, together with a number of vehicles, was destroyed. Loss, $6,000; partially insured.

Sergt. James Irving was yesterday promoted by the Board of Police to be full Captain, and was assigned to the command of the Detective Squad, which he has had in charge since the promotion of Superintendent Kelso.

The defaulting Collector, Joshua F. Bailey, is reported to be living in Germany, where he is said to have purchased a splendid house surrounded by a baronial estate.

An unknown man was found insensible, yesterday, at the corner of Broadway and Barclay-street, and was removed to the Park Hospital.

## BROOKLYN.

It is reported that the movement set on foot a few weeks ago by some of the property owners on the line of Fourth-avenue to contest the assessments, amounting to $175,000, recently laid upon that thoroughfare for general improvements, is to be abandoned.

In the City Court, yesterday, Thomas McCann brought action against Harmon H. Broer to recover $1,800 for damage alleged to have been inflicted by him on a tenement-house at the corner of Twenty-third-street and Third-avenue. The case is still on.

The Board of Aldermen met yesterday and passed a resolution empowering the Fire Commissioners to increase the force under their control by the addition of one-hook-and-ladder company and three steam-engines.

By order of the Common Council, the Street Commissioner directed his men, yesterday, to commence the work of removing billboards and other obstructions from the sidewalks of the city.

Charles Lyord was committed, yesterday morning, by Judge Delmar, to await the action of the Grand Jury, for passing a forged check for $25 upon Mr. Z. Story.

Daniel McCole was, yesterday, held for trial in $3,000 bail, by Commissioner Winslow, for attempting to pass a $20 counterfeit bill, on New-Year's night, at the Park Restaurant.

## LONG ISLAND.

On Sunday evening, between the hours of 9 and 10 o'clock, William H. Reeler, of Rockville Centre, was waylaid and robbed by three men, who took from him $50, a diamond pin and a gold watch. They carried him to the old mill-pond of Mordecai Smith, and threw him into the water. His cries attracted the attention of two young men, who saved him from perishing with much difficulty.

The religious difficulty at Rockville Centre has assumed a new form. On Thursday last it was announced that Presiding Elder Merwin, of the Long Island District, would hold a Quarterly Conference in the old church, the same that caused the present difficulty between Rev. Mr. Kelsey and the Methodists of Pearsall's and Rockville. After the announcement the Trustees of the old church had a meeting and resolved to refuse the Elder the use of the building. On Saturday night they put their resolution in force by ordering him away, and an adjournment was had to the pastorate, where the Conference was held. The matter is to be heard before a special commission on the 12th inst.

## NEW-JERSEY.

Alderman Volney A. Ellis, of the Eighth Ward of Newark, died at his residence yesterday morning, after an illness of several weeks. He was forty-nine years of age at the time of his death. He has been a life-long Democrat, but has never held any public office of importance except that of Alderman. He has been for many years connected with the New-Jersey Railroad. The Council Chamber has been draped in mourning, and the members of the Board met last night and made appropriate arrangements for the funeral services.

At an early hour yesterday morning the dead body of Fritz Kleitzheimer was found hanging in an old outhouse connected with his late residence in the Twelfth Ward of Jersey City. It appears that he had been confined in the Hudson County Jail for the last month, and on returning to his home, it is alleged that he found his wife had disposed of all the house furniture and decamped, leaving him so destitute that it is thought disappointment and despondency impelled him to commit the rash act.

Rev. Wm. Verrinder, Missionary of Jersey City, has notified the City Mission and Tract Society of his intended resignation, the annual stipend he receives ($500) being incapable of decently supporting him. He has filled this post seventeen years, and latterly the united members of the Protestant churches of Jersey City have been no more generous than to subscribe the paltry pittance of a little over $40 a month.

Police Detective Haggerty, of Newark, yesterday arrested a colored man, named Abraham Robinson, living on Church-street, who has been illegally living for two years with a white woman. The woman, who is a very respectable-looking personage, is named Sarah Jones. Both are married. When Robinson was locked up in the cell, Mrs. Jones brought him food and kissed him affectionately before parting. He will be tried at the present session of the Court.

The famous "frog" which was put down by the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, some time ago, to connect their Boonton branch of the Morris and Essex Road with the track through the Bergen Tunnel, and which was torn up by the valiant Col. Fisk, amid some excitement, was restored to its place yesterday morning by the Erie managers, who thus express their acquiescence in the recent decision of Chief-Justice Beasley.

The following named gentlemen were, yesterday, elected directors of the Citizens' Gas-light Company of Newark: George Peters, Orsen Wilson, Nehemiah Perry, Charles Dana, Wm. R. Sands, James W. Wall, Robert T. Hay, James Hay and John P. Kennedy. At a subsequent meeting of the directors, Jas. W. Wall was elected President, and Chas. Dana Vice-President.

Early yesterday morning, Charles Fausel's vinegar factory, at Union Hill, was entirely destroyed by fire, entailing a loss of about $5,000, which is covered by insurance.

Two frame dwellings in Rahway, situated in different sections of the town, were burned on Sunday night, it is supposed, by incendiaries.

## ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

Washington, Jan. 9.—Master C. C. Cornwell is detached from special ordnance duty, and ordered to the *Tennessee*. First Assistant Engineer Henry Snyder is detailed from Philadelphia Navy-yard, and ordered to the *Tennessee*. First Assistant Engineer L. Sheridan is detached from the *Tennessee*, and awaits orders. Master C. F. Arnold is ordered to return from the Asiatic fleet, and awaits orders.

## FOREIGN MARKETS.

London, Jan. 9—11½ A. M.—Consols opened at 92¼ for money and the account. American Securities quiet; 1862, 89¾; 1865, 89¼; 1867, 88¾; Ten-forties, 88. Stocks quiet; Erie, 19; Illinois Central, 114; Atlantic and Great Western, 28¼.

Liverpool, Jan. 9—11½ A. M.—Cotton opened steady; Middling Upland, 7¾d.; Middling Orleans, 8d.; sales estimated 12,000 bales. Shipments of Cotton from Bombay since last report to Jan. 6, 14,000 bales.

Wheat—Red Western, No. 2 to No. 1, 10s.@10s. 4d.; Winter, 10s. 9d.

Liverpool, Jan. 9—1½ P. M.—Cotton steady; Middling Upland, 7½d.@7¾d.; Middling Orleans, 8d.@8¼d. Cotton loading at Mobile, 7¾d.@8d. for Middling Mobile. Pork firmer at 92s. 6d. Lard firmer at 57s.

London, Jan 9—1½ P. M.—Tallow firmer at 45s. 3d. Hops, 3s. 10d.@4s. Linseed-oil firmer.

## DOMESTIC MARKETS.

Cincinnati, Jan. 9.—Cotton firm and in fair demand; Middling, 14c. Flour steady and in moderate demand; Family, $5 60@$5 75. Corn steady and in moderate demand at 52c.@53c. Rye firm and scarce at 90c. Oats dull and unchanged. Barley dull and unchanged. Hogs and Provisions in good demand. Live Hogs, $6 75@$6 90. Dressed Hogs dull. Green Meats in good demand and higher; Shoulders, 6½c.; Sides, 8¾c. Hams, 10¾c.@11½c. Lard not wanted; held at 11¼c.@11½c. Mess Pork neglected; held at $20; small sales could have been made at $20 50. Bulk Meats dull; hardly any demand; sales of Shoulders, 7¼c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides held at 9¾c.@10c. Bacon almost unsalable; Shoulders offered at 9¾c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 10¾c.@11¼c. Sugar-cured Hams, 15c. Whisky dull and unchanged. Exchange steady. Wheat steady; in moderate demand; Red, $1 15@$1 17.

Chicago, Jan. 9.—Exchange unchanged. Flour quiet. Wheat quiet; No. 2 Spring, $1 10½@$1 10¾; during the afternoon active and firm at $1 10¾ for No. 2. Corn dull at 43¾c.@44¼c., cash, and seller February; during the afternoon unchanged. Oats firm at 39¼c. Rye quiet; No. 2, 74c. Barley dull at 78c. Highwines at 85c., iron bound. Mess Pork closed at $19. Lard, 11¼c. Green Meats—9½c. for Shoulders, 11c. for Sides. Live Hogs active and lower at $6@$6 50. Dressed Hogs active and higher at $7 12½@$7 15. Cattle dull at $3 75@$4 62½. Receipts—4,000 bbls. Flour, 50,000 bushels Wheat, 62,000 bushels Corn, 11,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Rye, 3,000 bushels Barley, 15,000 Hogs. Shipments—4,000 bbls. Flour, 4,000 bushels Wheat, 4,000 bushels Corn, 1,000 bushels Oats, 9,000 Hogs.

Oswego, Jan. 9.—Flour steady and unchanged; sales, 1,500 bbls.; $6 75 for No. 1 Spring, $7 for Amber Winter, $7 50 for White, $8 25 for Double Extra. Wheat quiet and unchanged; sales, No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 40. Corn unchanged at 79c. Oats steady and unchanged; Western, 57c. Barley held at 90c.@95c. for Canadian. Rye and Peas inactive. Corn-meal $1 75 for bolted, $1 65 for unbolted, ₱ cwt. Mill-feed in good demand; Shorts, $24; Shipstuffs, $26@$28; Middling, $30, ₱ ton, as to the quality. Highwines, 89½c.@90½c. Railroad Freights—Flour, to Boston, 78c.; to New-York, 68c.; to Albany, 58c.; Grain and Mill-feed to Boston, $7 80; to New-York, $6 80; to Albany, $5 80, ₱ ton.

Philadelphia, Jan. 9.—Cotton steady and unchanged. Flour—Firm feeling but less doing; Superfine, $4 50@$4 75; Extra, $5@$5 25; Extra Family unchanged, except Pennsylvania at $6 25@$6 62½. Wheat in fair demand; Indiana Red, $1 55@$1 58; Delaware Red, $1 40; Amber, $1 60. Rye unchanged. Corn—Small supply; sells freely; Yellow at 77c.; Mixed at 76c. Oats firm and unchanged. Coffee, Sugar and Molasses—A firmer feeling and more doing. Provisions dull. Mess Pork, $20 50. Lard—12¾c. Petroleum steady; Crude, 15c.@15½c.; Refined, 22½c.@23c. Whisky quiet; Western Iron at 93c.@94c.

St. Louis, Jan. 9.—Cotton unchanged. Flour dull. Wheat firm; No. 2 Red Winter at $1 30. Corn almost blocked for want of shipping facilities. Oats firm at 39½c. in bulk. Barley dull; No. 1 Fall, 80c.@85c. Rye—Nothing done. Whisky lower at 88½c.@89c. Tobacco—None offered. Hemp quiet at $1 40@$1 75 for new Undressed. Bagging nominal. Provisions advancing. Mess Pork, $19 50; Bulk Shoulders, 7½c.; Clear Rib, 9¾c.; Clear Sides, 10¼c.@10½c. Bacon nominal. Lard, 11¼c. Hogs active at $6 20@$6 50. Beef Cattle unchanged. Receipts—3,500 bbls. Flour, 19,000 bushels Wheat, 4,200 Hogs.

Baltimore, Jan. 9.—Cotton dull and nominal; Middling, 15c.; net receipts, 75 bales; gross, 1,152 bales; exports, coastwise, 20 bales; sales, 225 bales; stock, 13,335 bales. Flour dull but firm. Wheat firm and prices entirely unchanged. Corn firm; Yellow, 80c.; White nominally unchanged. Oats at 56c.@57c. Mess Pork firm at $20 50. Bacon firm; Rib Sides, 11½c.; Clear Rib, 12c.; Shoulders, 9¾c.@10c. Hams, 16c.@18c. Lard quiet at 12¾c.@13c. Whisky steady at 90c.@91c.

Louisville, Jan. 9.—Tobacco active; sales, 33 hhds. common to good Lugs at $5 50@$6 75; low to medium, $7@$10. Bagging quiet at 25c@26c. Cotton firmer for low grades; Middling, 15¼c. Flour firm at $5 25. Grain very quiet. Hogs firmer at $6 20@$6 75. Provisions excited, with upward tendency. Mess Pork, $20 50. Bacon—Shoulders, 9½c.; Clear Rib, 11¼c.; Clear Sides, 12c. Bulk Shoulders, 7½c.; clear Rib, 10¼c.; Clear Sides, 10¾c. Lard, 12c.@14c. Whisky quiet at 86c.

Buffalo, Jan. 9.—Flour steady. Wheat inactive; prices nominally unchanged. Corn—Car-lots of new sold at 65c. Oats inactive and nominal. Rye held at about 90c. Barley held firmer; sales, 3,500 bushels Canada at about 78c. Peas—Market bare. Seeds dull but firm. Highwines inactive and nominal. Pork dull at $20. Lard dull at 12c.@13c. Dressed Hogs quiet at $7 50.

Albany, Jan. 9.—Wheat little doing; sales, 50 bags Amber State at $1 45. Rye dull and nominal. Corn quiet; sales, small lots Western Mixed, from store at 70c.@80c. Barley dull and neglected. Oats in moderate demand; sales, 1,000 bushels Ohio, in store, at 60c.; 800 bushels State, in bags, at 60c.; 1 car-load State in bags, at 60c.; 1 car-load State, delivered at the Susquehanna depot, at 60c.

Milwaukee, Jan. 9.—Flour nominal. Wheat steady and advanced 1c.; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1 12½; No. 2, Milwaukee, $1 10½. Oats firm; No. 2 at 43c. Corn—No. 2 at 47½c. Rye nominal. Barley dull; Spring No. 2 at 78c. Mess Pork, $18 75. Dressed Hogs, $7. Receipts—2,000 bbls. Flour, 23,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—8,000 bbls. Flour.

New-Orleans, Jan. 9.—Cotton active at full prices; Middling, 14½c.@14¾c.; net receipts, 8,155 bales; gross, 8,652 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 5,830 bales; to Bremen, 3,801 bales; to Vera Cruz, 493 bales; coastwise, 3,962 bales; sales, 9,000 bales; stock, 219,063 bales.

Memphis, Jan. 9.—Cotton firm; Middling, 14¼c. Receipts, 2,605 bales; shipments, 3,790 bales. Flour firm and scarce at $3@$8. Corn active, but prices unchanged. Oats steady at 52c.@53c. Lard unchanged. Mess Pork dull and nominal. Bulk Shoulders, 8c.; Sides, 9¼c.@11c.

Toledo, Jan. 9.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady, with a moderate demand; No. 1 Red Wabash, $1 31. Corn dull and unchanged. Oats dull and unchanged. Receipts—2,000 bbls. Flour, 8,000 bushels Wheat, 18,000 bushels Corn, 3,000 bushels Oats.

Savannah, Jan. 9.—Cotton—Good demand at lower rates; Middling, 14⅝c.@14¾c.; net receipts, 5,860 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 1,549 bales; to the Continent, 4,380 bales; coastwise, 3,530 bales; sales, 700 bales; stock, 86,172 bales.

Cleveland, Jan. 9.—Wheat dull; no sales. Corn steady; New-shelled, 57c. Oats nominally firm at 48c. Petroleum—Crude higher at $4 40@$4 50; Refined declining; quoted at 20½c.

Norfolk, Jan. 9.—Cotton firmer; Low Middling, 14c.; net receipts, 1,920 bales; exports, coastwise, 2,150 bales; sales, 150 bales; stock, 7,749 bales.

Mobile, Jan. 9.—Cotton irregular; Middling, 14½c.; net receipts, 4,418 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,098 bales; sales, 2,000 bales; stock, 57,389 bales.

Galveston, Jan. 9.—Cotton unsettled; Middling, 13¾c.; net receipts, 1,547 bales; exports, coastwise, 126 bales; sales, 600 bales; stock, 56,488 bales.

Boston, Jan. 9.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 15½c.@15¾c.; net receipts, 120 bales; gross, 290 bales; sales, 300 bales; stock, 7,000 bales.

Wilmington, Jan. 9.—Cotton firm; Middling, 14c.; net receipts, 183 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,286 bales; sales, 15 bales; stock, 2,113 bales.

Detroit, Jan. 9.—Wheat steady; No. 1 at $1 25. Corn, Oats and Barley steady. Hogs buoyant at $7 10@$7 20.

[Advertisement.]

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### Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| City of Limerick | Jan. 10 | New-York | Liverpool |
| Cimbria | Jan. 10 | New-York | Liverpool |
| Wisconsin | Jan. 11 | New-York | Liverpool |
| Algeria | Jan. 11 | New-York | Liverpool |
| Calabria | Jan. 12 | New-York | Liverpool |
| Australia | Jan. 14 | New-York | Glasgow |
| Rhein | Jan. 14 | New-York | Bremen |
| City of Washington | Jan. 14 | New-York | Liverpool |
| Helvetia | Jan. 14 | New-York | Liverpool |

FOR HAVANA.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Missouri | Jan. 12 | New-York | Havana |
| Rapidan | Jan. 14 | New-York | Havana |

### Closing of Foreign Mails at Post-Office.

TUESDAY.

For German States, via Hamburg, by the *Cimbria* at 12 M. For Halifax, N. S., and Newfoundland, by the *City of Limerick*, at 11 A. M.

WEDNESDAY.

For Europe, via Queenstown and Liverpool, by the *Wisconsin*, at 6½ A. M.

### Closing of Domestic Mails.

| | |
|---|---|
| North, Poughkeepsie Way | 5 A. M.; 2 P. M. |
| North, through *via* H. R. R. R. and New-York Central | 5 A. M.; 4:00, 9 P. M. |
| North Way, *via* Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners | 7 A. M. |
| East, *via* New-Haven | 5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M. |
| East, *via* Newport | 3 P. M. |
| East, New-Haven Way | 5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M. |
| East, Fall River, rail | 6 P. M. |
| South, Through | 7 A. M.; 7:00 P. M. |
| Philadelphia Way | 5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M. |
| West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver | 7 A. M.; 3:00 P. M. |
| West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c | 5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M. |

### NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce*, *Times*, *Tribune*, *World*, *Sun*, *Express*, *Evening Post*, *Commercial Advertiser*, *Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....7:24 | Sun sets........4:52 | Moon rises..8:51

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.10:02 | Gov. Island.10:52 | Hell Gate..12:13

# MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, Jan. 9.

### Cleared.

Steam-ships Wyanoke, Bourne, Norfolk, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; John Gibson, Winters, Georgetown, D. C., Geo. B. Merrick; Franconia, Bragg, Portland, J. F. Ames.

Ship Kearsarge, Field, Antwerp, Funch, Edye & Co.

Barks Sarah, (Br.,) Gallison, Rotterdam, Funch, Edye & Co.; Vesuvius, (Ital.,) Cacace, Constantinople and Odessa, Funch, Edye & Co.; Minnie Cameron, (Br.,) Seymour, Gibraltar for orders, Brett, Son & Co.

Brigs Robert Mowe, Young, Demerara, Hy. Trowbridge's Sons; Annie Jane, (Br.,) Mulcahy, St. Johns, N. F., Bowring & Archibald; Gem, Neal, Port-au-Spain, Daniel Trowbridge & Co.

Schrs. James K. Lawrence, Torrey, Mayaguez, P. R., B. J. Wenberg; Sea Bird, Hogan, Halifax River, Van Brunt & Slaght; Robert Palmer, Daboll, Havana, Evans, Ball & Co.; Hannah Coomer, King, Demerara, Miller & Houghton; Golden Rule, (Br.,) McDonald, Jamaica, Geo. H. Brewer; C. B. Clements, Mowe, Corpus Christi, B. F. Metcalf & Co.; Ida S. Burgess, Burgess, Charleston, Bentley, Miller & Thomas; Evelyn, Burger, Stamford.

### Arrived.

Steam-ship Lodona, Hovey, New-Orleans Jan. 1, and S. W. Pass 2d, with passengers to Charles H. Mallory & Co. Was detained several hours off Sandy Hook by snow-storm.

Steam-ship Tillie, Partridge, Galveston Dec. 29, and Key West Jan. 4., with mdse. and passengers to Chas. H. Mallory & Co.

Steam-ship Niagara, Blakeman, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Louisa Moore, Salyear, Newbern, N. C., with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Ship Sterling Castle, (of Liverpool,) Hamilton, 42 ds., with mdse. to E. E. Morgan's Sons. Has had fine weather up to lon. 53, and since heavy westerly gales.

Brig Stockton, (of Stockton,) Griffin, Malaga Oct. 7, via Holmes' Hole Jan. 6, and New-Bedford 7th, with fruit to Grund & Cerero—vessel to Carver & Barnes. Passed Gibraltar Oct. 18, and had a continuation of heavy westerly gales, during which lost jib and flying-jib and topsail-yard, split mainsail and twisted rudder-head; no date, lat. 38 51, lon. 62 30, had a heavy gale from N. W., veering to N. E., with a very bad sea, the vessel laboring hard; shipped a sea, which broke skylight and filled the cabin with water; smashed boat, stove bulwarks and rail, and was obliged to put into Holmes' Hole; left Holmes' Hole Jan. 6, and put into New-Bedford for provisions, and was towed to this port by steam-tug R. F. Hammill; no date, lat. 37 35, lon. 68 20, spoke bark Caroline Lament, Bowker, from Greenock for Baltimore, 60 ds. out, with loss of lower fore and maintop-sails and foreyard.

Schr. Carlton, Thomas, Deer Island, N. B., 10 ds., with frozen herring to Benjamin & West.

Schr. Lookout, Smith, Deer Island, N. B., 10 ds., with frozen herring to Benjamin & West.

Schr. P. D. Smith, (of Gloucester,) Burnham, Deer Island, N. B., 10 ds., with frozen herring to Charles Shearer.

Schr. Ocean Belle, Clifford, Machias 15 ds., with lumber to Chase, Talbot & Co.

Schr. Lyndon, Hillard, Eastport 19 ds., with lumber to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. F. A. Davis, Hawes, Provincetown, for Philadelphia.

Schr. O. P. Hinds, Clendenin, Calais 10 ds., with lumber to Gorham Boardman.

Schr. Caroline, Walker, Elizabethport, for Stonington.

Schr. Jacob Lorillard, Wasson, Elizabethport, for Bridgeport.

Schr. A. Potter, Potter, Elizabethport, for Port Morris.

Schr. F. A. Pike, Wooster, Perry, Me., 25 ds., with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Five Sisters, Peterson, Machias 13 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Ruth S. Hodgdon, Pendleton, Rockland 18 ds., with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Bedabedec, Hicks, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Lottie Klotz, Warn, Providence.

Schr. Miantic, Green, Taunton.

Schr. T. C. Lyman, Hill, New-Haven.

Schr. M. W. Griffin, Griffin, New-Haven.

Schr. Wm. M. Marcy, Blackman, Boston.

Schr. S. E. Nash, Nash, Rockport.

Schr. Isaac Merritt, Glading, New-London.

Schr. Justice, Briggs, Newport.

Schr. R. K. Vaughan, Risley, Boston.

Schr. Racer, Howard, Rockport.

Schr. Excelsior, Murphy, Guilford.

WIND—Sundown, fresh, N. W., clear.

### Miscellaneous.

The steam-ship Denmark, (Br.,) Andrews, from Liverpool, arr. 8th, reports Jan. 4, lat. 45 06, lon. 55 50, spoke steam-ship City of Brooklyn, hence for Liverpool, under canvas, having lost the fans of her propeller on the 2d inst.; the mails and part of cabin passengers had been transferred to steam-ship Hansa, (N. G.,) hence for Bremen, and would be landed at one of the nearest English ports, probably Queenstown or Southampton.

The bark A. M. Schweigaard, (Norw.,) Pedersen, hence for Gloucester, Eng., Dec. 23, to Funch, Edye & Co. Put into Newport, R. I., Jan. 2, with pumps choked and one man killed, (before reported,) and was towed to this port by steam-tug W. A. Hennessy.

### By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 9.—Arr. schrs. Arthur Clifford, from St. Michaels; Sarah A. Reed, from Fayal.

HOLMES' HOLE, Jan. 6.—Arr. schr. Addie Fuller, Darien, Ga., 6 ds., Boston.

Sld. steamer Blackstone; schrs. F. A. Pike and Grecian.

7th, A. M., no arrivals.

Sld. brigs Stockton, Carrie Purrington, M. L. B., (Br.,) Alva, (Br.;) schrs. Addie Fuller, Belle, E. H. Furber, Richard Vaux, F. A. Newcomb, Mocking Bird, (Br.,) Ruth S. Hodgdon, Allie Oakes, Montebello, (Br.,) Lyndon, Admiral, E. B. Everman, L. Holway and Sibyl.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Jan. 9.—Arr. Jan. 7, steam-ship George Washington, from New-York.

Sld. Jan. 8, steam-ship Corless, for New-York.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 9.—Arr. brig North Star from Honolulu.

The ship Congress is taking on board 300 tons of refined lead bars from the San Francisco Works, for New-York.

### Disaster.

BOSTON, Jan. 9.—The bark Volunteer, Capt. Blake, from Malaga, with a cargo of raisins and lemons, for Boston, foundered off Race Point, Cape Cod, at 10 o'clock this forenoon. All hands were saved. She sprung aleak very suddenly, and it is supposed that a plank gave way on her bottom, which left an open space for the water to rush in. The vessel was owned by J. F. Conant, of this city, to whom the cargo is also consigned.

### Foreign Ports.

HAVANA, Jan. 7.—Sld. steam-ship Cleopatra, Phillips, for New-York.

## EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

### Arrivals Out.

QUEENSTOWN, Jan. 9.—The Inman line steam-ship City of Cork, from New-York, touched here at 10 o'clock this morning.

### Disaster.

LONDON, Jan. 9.—The brigantine Mary M. Williams, Capt. Tuckett, from Messina for New-York, has been damaged by collision with another vessel at Gibraltar.

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Those living in localities remote from Banks, may send money, or other bonds, directly to us by express, and we will send back Northern Pacific Bonds at our own risk, and without cost to the investor. For further information, pamphlets, maps, &c., call on or address the undersigned, or any of the Banks or Bankers employed to sell this loan.

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